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FROM THE BEND OF THE LITTLE RIVER

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Lord, Irene Wilcox.

FROM THE BEND OF THE LITTLE RIVER

A WILCOX BOOK

Immigrant Ancestors and Allied Families
with a Sketch and the Descendents
of

GEORGE WILCOX

Irene Wilcox Lord

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History

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Compiled by

IRENE WILCOX LORD

CALIFORNIA EDUCATION PRESS
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1954

To Kathie

And Her Generation

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ABBREVIATIONS

abt ----------about

b. ----------born

Bap. ----------Baptist

bapt ----------baptized

bro. ----------brother

Comd. ----------Command

dau. ----------daughter

d. ----------died

engr. ----------engineer

Episc. ----------Episcopal

grad. ----------Graduated

m. ----------married

Mech. ----------Mechanical

M.E. ----Methodist Episcopal

mos. ----------Months

proff. ----------professional

rec. ----------record

res. ------resided or residence

s. ----------son

unm. ----------unmarried

Univ. ----------University

w. ----------wife

wid. ----------widow

yr. ----------year

? ------doubt or uncertainity

V ----------Vital records

WV -Wallingford vital records

THE IMMIGRANT MEN

Allyn—Mathew
Bagg—John
Booth—Richard
Boss—Edward
Bradley—William
Brooks—William
Burt—Henry
Chatterton—William
Curtis—John
Dewey—Thomas
Eager—William
Grant—Matthew
Gaylord—John
Glover—John
Hawes—Richard
Hill—Abraham
Hitchcock—Luke
Howe—Abraham
Howe—Edward
Howe—John
Johnson—Edward
Kirby—Humphrey
Merryman—Nathaniel
Mosley—John
Munson—Thomas
Newberry—Thomas
Noble—Thomas
Noble—Alexander
Palmer—Nicholas
Parmenter—John
Phelps—George
Pritchard—Roger
Randall—Philip
Rice—Edward
Sage—David
Savage—John
Scant—John
Sheldon—Isaac
Starr—Dr. Comfort
Stebbins—Rowland
Stiles—Ephraim
Stoughton—Thomas
Wadsworth—William
Warriner—William
Weld—Joseph
Wilcox—John
Wiswell—Elder Thomas
Wood—Richard
Woodford—Thomas
Woods—John
Wright—Samuel

FOREWORD

In a work of this kind one could spend a lifetime in research and never be through. He would find many contradictions and many conflicting statements in even as limited an effort as this study of one small branch of the Wilcox family in America.

On some of the allied families I have done no research or have found nothing. However, I have learned enough to feel that we can be proud of the accomplishments and the sincere honesty of our forefathers in the beginning of New England and of the part they had in the founding of the nation, from the immigrants who came over here to escape religious persecution, the patriotism of their descendents and on down to the present generation.

Wm. J. Bryan, who, judging by his lectures and debates, apparently never accepted the theory that his ancestors were less than civilized, at least less than human, said, "We inherit more than we ourselves can add. It means much to be born of a race with centuries of civilization back of it. Blood, if it be good, inspires one to great effort. If it be bad, it paralyzes ambition and fixes the boundaries to one's possibilities."

When I began the research for this work I was amused at the genalogies and family histories dwelling so eagerly on titles of their English ancestors and aristocratic and even royal blood. I scorned it as silly snobbery but soon found myself doing the same thing.

I have never had much respect for English titles, in what I called true Wilcox fashion, but soon was copying coats of arms and studying the meaning of every twist and curlicue and found so many of them that I stopped. It seems that all families had them and they meant something over in the old country in that day when they flourished. I have described the Wilcox coat of arms but am not bothering with any of the others and have made the allied family sketches as brief as possible, hoping not to have taken all the interest out of them.

Later research will no doubt find many mistakes. I have used some material which may seem irrelevant on some families like the Spencer and Boss families where I haven't been able to establish the lineage but have used it in the hope that it may aid future study.

I have found my material in many books in the genealogy room of the Los Angeles Public Library and anyone wishing a more detailed history of these families can find all the books in the library except the Noble Genealogy by Lucius M. Boltwood

which is in the Genealogical Library of Boston and probably many other eastern libraries.

The list of books is too long to name them all but here is a partial list. The Munson Genealogy by Myron Munson, Stebbins Genealogy by Ralph Stebbins and Robert L. Greenlee, Dewey Genealogy, Grant Genealogy, The Wadsworth Family in America by Horace Wadsworth, Boss, Eager and Allied Families by Mary Marjorie Tayler, Fifty Puritan Ancestors by Elizabeth Nash, Middletown Upper Houses, New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Family History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Americana, History of the First Church of Hartford by George Leon Walker, Lake Erie by Harlan Hatcher, The Maine Spencers by W. D. Spencer, Fallas Genealogy, Ancestral Lines by Melvin E. Jones and many others.

I must give special credit to Thomas Wilcox of Los Angeles who established the Wilcox lineage for me though he is the descendent of Wm. Wilcoxon of Stratford, another tribe living in Conn. Much of the material concerning George Wilcox is from the memories of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Spencer Noble Wilcox, still living, (1954) and his grandson George Wilcox with fewer incidents from others who remember him. As children we used to beg our father to tell us stories of his parents lives and pioneering.

Other of my friends have been a great help in various ways. Esther Mathewson, Nancy Leeder, my nieces, Margaret and Gene, who edited part of the work. My cousin Percy Jervis who loaned the woodcuts of George and Sarah which were made in 1880 for the Crawford County History published in 1884. Many have contributed information and helped.

If I have neglected any families it is because I have not been able to get information about them. This work has been written in the hope that later research may bring out a much more complete genealogical history of the family and with that in mind am copying a paper that my brother George wrote after making inquiries in Oneida Co., N. Y.

I. W. L.

New York, January 28, 1918

Inquiry re relatives and ancestors of Wilcox family in Oneida County, N. Y. while engaged at Ilion, January 1918. On Sunday January 6, 1918, I visited Stittville and made inquiries of some of the residents there concerning the name of Wilcox. I was finally

directed to the house of Mrs. Sylvia Owens, whose stepmother was Mary Wilcox, daughter of Curtis Wilcox, son of Eleazer Wilcox.

From Mrs. Owens I learned that Noble Wilcox had lived on his farm until his death at about the age of sixty, just east of the town of stittville. He had no sons and only one daughter, who married a man named Weeks. I think she had no children.

Curtis Wilcox had a daughter named Mary who was twelve years old at the birth of her only brother and sister, who were named Asaph Curtis and Amelia Cornelia. The twins both married and had children. Amelia married a man named Stevenson. She died at the birth of her third child, who was named Susanne, who is said to live at the present time at North Bay.

Asaph Wilcox had nine children all of whom are now living. (1918). A daughter, Mary, now lives at Marcy, N. Y. which is near Utica. Mary Wilcox, daughter of Curtis, married Jesse Avery and had four sons, one of whom now lives at East Winfield, N. Y.

Mrs. Jeff Seakins, a neighbor of Mrs. Owens told me she had known Noble Wilcox very well when she was a girl. She is quite elderly in appearance. Asked about Wilcoxes of Floyd Hill, she said she thought she remembered that there were two brothers who lived there with their mother. When the mother died the boys disappeared. She did not remember that she had ever again heard of them. She did not know that they belonged to this family but they were big handsome fellows like the others of the family that she had known. It was about the time of the Civil War that she had known them. Their names, she believed, were Henry William and Curtis.

Sunday, January 13, 1918, I went by trolley to Whitestown and walked from there across country to Marcy, a distance of about two miles. On the way I met a boy of fourteen of whom I asked the direction to the house of Mrs. Mary Stewart. He told me that he was Gordon Stewart and that Mrs. Stewart was his mother and then went with me to his home. He was wearing snowshoes and had been visiting traps in the woods. Mrs. Stewart is a larger woman than any I have ever known in the Wilcox family. She is about as tall as I and heavily built. She is a very handsome woman and resembles the Wilcoxes I have known almost enough for identification. She said all her brothers and sisters were "big fellows" like herself.

Asaph Wilcox died six years ago last December. He had nine children as follows:

Minnie, Mrs. Chas. Young, Glenville, Minn. Lives on ranch.

Hattie, Mrs. Barnes, Northville, N. Y.
Curtis Wilcox, Prospect, N. Y. Foreman with a power company.
Frank Asaph Wilcox, Pattersonville, N. Y. Creamery business.
Fred G. Wilcox, Holland Patent, N. Y. Farmer
Jane Wilcox McIntosh, Herkimer, N. Y. Hotel
Mary Wilcox Stewart, Marcy, N. Y. Nurse
George Wilcox, Oxford, N. Y. With Borden Milk Co.
Irene Wilcox Stott, Monmouth, Ill. Husband dentist.

Mrs. Stewart apologised for her modest little rented house, saying that all the family but herself were comfortably well off . . . She said her father, however, while possessed of most admirable qualities in every other way, had no business ability, and though hard working. was always poor.

Mrs. Stewart had a number of photographs taken fifty or sixty years ago of members of the family. She has a picture of her Aunt Mary Wilcox, of exactly the same style as one in my possession, of her cousin, Julius M., taken about fifty years ago. By arranging the hair in the same way either could have sat for the picture. The following story is of interest.

At fourteen years of age Jesse Avery was "bound out" to Curtis Wilcox till he should be twenty-one, at which time he was to receive his freedom with a new suit of clothes and $100. He must have been pretty well treated, for evidently he wanted more of the same and asked Mary Wilcox to marry him. She, however was aware that a girl of the neighborhood had her cap set for him and so refused, telling him to go and marry this other girl — which he did.

This girl gave up her life at the birth of her first child, whereupon Jesse Avery went back and asked Mary Wilcox a second time to marry him. After a delay for convention's sake she did so and raised the child who is now Mrs. Sylvia Owens. Mrs. Stewart says she remembers distinctly a visit to her home, when she was very small, by two old men who were uncles of her father. She was taken up on the knee of one, whose name she does not remember, and her brother younger, was taken up by the other whose name was George. The old man insisted that the boy should be named George and gave him a piece of paper money to enforce the demand. From that time the boy has been known as George although previously he had been called Lester. I note that my honorable grandfather, while looking afield for opportunities to endow his name, grossly neglected the opportunity at home.

I think these two old men must have been George and Emery

Wilcox, the latter, I believe from Michigan. I remember these two calling at our place after we moved to Millers. It was probably in the fall of 1881. . . . As I remember him Emery was not gray like George. He wore a beard which was brown in color. He was not nearly so tall as George. They were there only a few minutes, driving in one October afternoon.

I believe I remember George's brother Julius also. I think he must have been east from Wisconsin, sometime earlier than the visit of Emery. As I remember he was taller than George, . . . slightly stooped and with very white hair, mustache and chin whiskers. Possibly this memory of my great uncle is imagination for it is very faint.

Mrs. Stewart suggested that I should see Mr. Chas. Shattuck, Stittville, N. Y. He is an old man who lives near the Wilcox place of a hundred years ago and had made a fad of genealogy. As the train service was bad, the winter severe and my time already well occupied I did not try to see him.

(Signed) George Wilcox

PART ONE

THE ALLIED FAMILIES

THE IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS

When the Mayflower came into Cape Cod Bay, which the Pilgrims found to be outside the jurisdiction of the London Company, they drew up the Mayflower Compact forming a body politic and agreeing to enact laws for the welfare of the colony. The basis of this, the first government in New England was to be the will of the people rather than that of the crown.

The first General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony was held October 19, 1630 in Boston. From then on to have any part in the government of the colony one must be admitted as a freeman. He must present his desires to the court asking for admittance to the freedom of the commonwealth, where his request was offered for consideration to the court for acceptance to the freedom of the body politic, meaning that he could vote and hold office. Those seeking admission had to be vouched for as being of required age, virtuous in their lives and members of the church and they were required to take the freeman's oath. Here is the oath.

"I, John Wilcocks, being by God's Providence an inhabitant and Freeman within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth do fully acknowledge myself to be subject to the Government thereof; and therefore do swear by the great and dreadful name of the ever living God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support threunto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound; and will also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome Lawes and orders made and established by the same, and further, that I will not plot or practice any evil against it, or consent to any that shall do so, but will truly discover and reveal the same to lawful authority now here established for the speedy preventing thereof.

Moreover I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matter of this State in which Freemen are to deal I will give by vote and suffrage as I shall judge in mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body without respect to persons or favor of any man. So help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ."

In 1653, four colonies, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven adopted a written constitution for the purpose of defense, though internal affairs were left to the management of each colony.

Wilcox Family Name

The Wilcox family is of Saxon derivation and was seated in Bury St. Edmunds, County of Suffolk, England before the Norman Conquest. Sir John Dugdale mentioned fifteen generations of Wilcoxes previous to 1600 in the visitation of the county of Suffolk. Earliest traces of the name are found in Cornwall and Wales. The family was prominent in Northington and Southington, England as peers before migrating to America. Had a coat of arms and were Dukes and Earls. One branch of the family were Dukes of Suffolk.

An account of the coat of arms is found in a number of heraldic works but from a member of the family in Connecticut was secured a reproduction of the original arms, brought from England, the features of which were the mantling motto, crest, lion rampant, and demi lion sable issuing out of the mural crown and collared with a ducal crown. The ducal crown indicates the relation of the person to the crown who bore the arms, that of a duke, and the highest next to a prince or sovereign, and usually a son or brother or near relation of the sovereign. The significance of the lion rampant is that the person bearing the arms had, as a general of the army of England, won great victories and honor to the crown.

The motto "Fidux et Audax," means faithful and true, or faithful and bold. The supporters here shown are the same as used by the Earls of Norfolk, a branch of the family and recognizable in the fact that the family were seated at Northington, Connecticut, a place of the same name as in England. Northington is a community in Norfolk, England, the history of which is rich in antiquity as connected with the progress of anglican civilization, and at one time nearly all of the eastern part of England was governed or controlled as one province by this one family. One branch of them were Dukes of Suffolk, directly south of Suffolk but political changes caused them to be submerged and only ancient history discloses these facts.

The name is mentioned prominently by a Puritan author Thomas Wilcocks. Later Joseph Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester who, while dean of Westminster "restored the west front of that

historical edifice." In catalogue of Oxford University from 1423 to 1508 it is found eight times among those receiving degrees.

Surnames did not become hereditary until the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries, the custom being gradually adopted during that period. The name has been spelled at least nineteen different ways, some families still clinging to the suffix son, meaning son of, or to other of the old ways of spelling.

William was the commonest name in Great Britian. Ox or ock is the diminutive. The name might have meant son of little Will. A story has been handed down that a "cocky" young man was greeted as "Well, old cock, how are you?" until the name stuck, spelled Wellcock. With the dropping of a syllable or letter down through the centuries the name has worn down to it's present spelling by nearly all the tribes in America.

There is a tradition that with the Puritan wave of immigration from England to this country there were six different Wilcoxes, no relation that they knew of but we find the given names of but three. Edward, William Wilcoxon of Stratford, Conn., and our John Wilcocks of Hartford.

The Blue Book of England states that our John Wilcocks the immigrant, was a descendent of Captain John Wilcox who commanded 1000 lances at the battle of Hastings in 1066 against William the Conqueror. In the reign of Edward the Third, Sir John Wilcox was entrusted with several important commands against the French.

John Wilcocks, the immigrant ancestor, came to America with his family, all except Ann, a daughter who had married John Hall, Jr. in England and is supposed to have remained there. John Wilcocks was one of the Original Proprietors of Hartford, Conn. and was probably one of the company of the Rev. Thomas Hooker who removed from Newtown (now Cambridge) Mass. in 1636. He lived in a house in a "bend of the little River" in 1639. He accumulated a large amount of land here and there, which was no doubt easy to buy from the Indians at that time.

His name and location of houselot is in the original plan of Hartford as of 1642 by surveys from original records of the distribution of 1639. He is buried in the Center Church Burying ground in Hartford, name on monument with the names of other first proprietors. He served as selectman in 1640. Was surveyor in 1643-'44-'45.

John Wilcocks, born, Eng. Died Oct. 1, 1651. Married Eng.
John Wilcocks, Jr. born, Eng. More below.

Sarah, born, Eng., Married John Biswell. Res. Middletown.
Ann, born, Eng. Married John Hall, Jr., Res. England.

His wife died 1668.

John Wilcocks Jr., 2d generation, born Eng.
Died Middletown, Conn. May 24. 1676.

He was a trooper in the Pequot war. Moved to Middletown in 1653 after his father died, probably to some of the land they had acquired. Is said to have moved to Middletown Upper Houses in 1655. (now Cromwell).

He was married four times. First to Sarah Wadsworth Sept. 17, 1646, who died leaving a daughter Sarah who married Thomas Long, a son of one of her stepmothers. His second wife was Katherine Stoughton, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Wadsworth) Stoughton, a neice of the first wife, the marriage on Jan. 18, 1650. His third wife was Mary Long Farnsworth, the fourth Esther Cornwall.

He had nine children.

By first wife,

Sarah, born, Oct. 3, 1648. Married Thomas Long.

By second wife, Katherine, who died 1660.
John, born Oct 29, 1650. Died 1676.
Thomas, died before 1676.
Mary, born Nov. 13, 1654. Died before 1676.
Israel, born June 1656, married Sarah Savage.
Samuel, born March 9, 1658.

By fourth wife,

Ephraim, born July 9, 1672. Married Silence Hand.
Esther, born Dec. 19, 1673.
Mary, born March 24, 1676, married Benj. Hand and Thomas Munson, (MunsonGen)

Israel Wilcox, third generation, son of John and Katherine (Stoughton) Wilcox, born June 19, 1656 in Middletown, Conn. Died Dec. 20, 1689, East Berlin, Conn. He married, March 26, 1678, Sarah Savage, dau. of John and Elizabeth (D'Aubin or Dubbin) Savage who was born July 30, 1653, died Feb. 8, 1723. They lived in Middletown, Upper Flanders and Cromwell.

Their children were,

Israel Jr., born Jan. 16, 1680.
John, born July 5, 1682.
Samuel, born Sept. 26, 1685, married Hannah Sage.

Thomas, born July 5, 1687.
Sarah, born Nov. 30, 1689. Her father died before she was three weeks old.

. . . . . .

Samuel Wilcox, fourth generation, was born Sept. 26, 1685 and died Jan. 19, 1727, son of Isreal and Sarah (Savage) Wilcox. He married Mar. 3, 1714, Hannah Sage, born, Dec. 21, 1694, dau. of John and Hannah (Starr) Sage. They lived in East Berlin where Samuel was born.

Children,
Daniel, born Dec. 31, 1715, married Sarah White.
Josiah, born June 28, 1717, married Elizabeth Curtis.
Hannah, born Dec. 24, 1718.
Rachel, born Jan. 26, 1721.
Elizabeth, born Oct. 25, 1726.

Daniel gave ground for a cemetery. On his monument is this,

"I gave this ground,
I'm laid here first.
Soon my remains
Will turn to dust.
My wife and my progeny around
Come sleep with me
In this cold ground."

(From Biographical Hist. and Hist. of Hartford.)

. . . . . .

Josiah Wilcox was born June 28, 1717. He married Elizabeth Curtis Jan. 1, 1750. He died 1788.

We find conflicting records of the Revolutionary war service of this family. Josiah evidently served as well as his sons and there might have been even another Josiah Wilcox in the service. There are records in both Connecticut and Massachusetts which may be straightened later.

Josiah Wilcox, Pvt. Capt. Banj. Phillips Co. Col. Elisha Porter (Hampshire Regt.) Enlisted July 10, 1777. Service 38 days in northern dept. including travel. (100 miles from home).

. . . . . .

Josiah Wilcox, Pvt. Capt. Ebenezer Newells Co. Col. Symonds Regt. Service 21 days. Company marched from Lanesborough to Manchester July 9, 1777 on an alarm. Also same company from Lanesborough to Meleemscuyck Aug. 14, 1777 on an alarm. Also

Capt. Asa Barnes Co. Col. Symonds Regt. service 7 days at the northward. Company marched Lanesborough Oct. 14, 1780. Also Capt. David Wheeler Co. Col. Barnes Regt. service 11 days. Company marched from Lanesborough to Saratoga Oct. 29 on an alarm. (From Mass. Records.)

. . . . . .

Josiah Willcocks, Pvt. Capt. Abel Dinsmore Co. Col. Ruggles Woodbridge Regt. Enlisted Aug. 26, 1777. Discharged Nov. 29, 1777. Service 3 months, 13 days. Also given 3 months, 22 days including travel home, 180 miles. Company raised to serve with northern army until Nov. 30, 1777. Rolls sworn to in Hampshire County. (From Conn. Records.)

. . . . . .

Josiah Wilcox of Barrington, Conn. was a fifer in Capt. Stoddard's Co. Col. Hooker's Regt. of Conn. and Mass. in the Revolutionary War.

. . . . . .

Our Josiah married Elizabeth Curtis, Jan. 1, 1750. He died 1788. Children,

Josiah Jr., married Rosanna Woodford.
Ezra, married Pheoebe Woodruff.
Eleazer Curtis, married Jemima Munson.
Anna, married Medad Woodruff.
Mary Ann, married L. Hart.
Hannah, married Obadiah Gillette.
Salome, married David North.
Lovice, married Asa Thompson.
Jesse, married Rhoda Ceverrus.

We have no date of the death of Elizabeth Curtis Wilcox but in the fall of 1788 Josiah married Elizabeth Nott, said to be a descendent of Lord Nott of Eng. Josiah died that same year. For Elizabeth Curtis who married Josiah see Curtis family.

. . . . . .

Eleazer Curtis Wilcox was the third son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Curtis) Wilcox. Was born 1755 in Farmington, Conn. and married Jemima Munson March 16, 1780. They lived in Farmington and had two children born there, moved to Granville, Mass. a few miles over the state line. Might have had other children there but there are no records and the tradition is that Eleazer Jr. was an only son and it is this traditional story that says that Junior was a rattleheaded

adventurer while his father was a solid respectable citizen and a well to do farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War as were his two older brothers, Josiah and Ezra and his father Josiah. He married, March 16, 1780, Jemima Munson, dau. of Ephraim and Comfort (Curtis) Munson and the son married Cynthia Noble.

. . . . . .

Fo the record of Eleazer Curtis Wilcox Jr. we copy the following from the Noble Genealogy.

"Cynthia Noble, dau. of Eager, was born in Westfield, Mass. Nov. 4, 1783 and died in Marcy, Oneida Co. N.Y. July 5, 1843 age 59. She married, Oct. 23, 1800. Eleazer Curtis Wilcox Jr. born in Farmington, Conn. May 20, 1781, son of Eleazer Curtis and Jemima (Munson) Wilcox. He was a farmer in Granville, Mass. until about 1819, when he removed to Floyd, Oneida Co. N.Y. where he died of dropsy Jan. 31, 1927, age 46. Of the children of this family, all, with their partners, are or have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, except the first wife of Noble Wilcox, who was a Baptist. Of the seventy-four grandchildren of this family, forty-four were living in November, 1876. During the Civil War, three of them died in the service of their country.

Children were,

Noble, born April 8, 1803, in Granville; m. (1) Feb. 19, 1829. Mrs. Olive Markham, nee Clark: (2) Feb. 1, 1852. Lois Shattuck; is a farmer, and resides, 1876 in Stittville, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Curtis, born June 27, 1805, in Granville: m. Apr. 1, 1827, Lura Shattuck. He was a farmer and d. of consumption, in Marcy, N.Y. Dec. 8, 1856, age 51.

Eleazer Emery, born Dec. 8, 1807, in Granville; m. 1838, Julia Clark. He is a farmer, and resides, in 1876, in Deansville, Dane Co., Wis.

George, born, March 13, 1810, in Granville; m. July 24, 1836, Sarah Spencer. He is six feet in height, owns a farm of six hundred acres and has been the father of seven sons and four daughters. He resides in Millers Station, Crawford Co., Pa.

Julius, born Apr. 26, 1812; m. Mrch 1, 1837, Naomi Carrier. He is a farmer and resides, 1876 in Glenwood, Schuyler Co., Mo.

Clarrissa, born June 29, 1814, in Granville; m. June 1835, Mansel Gold. He is a farmer. She d. in Mich., July 16, 1837, age 23.

Cynthia, born Feb. 22, 1817, in Granville; m. June, 1843, Mansel Gold. She d. of apoplexy, in York, Dane Co. Wis. Jan. 20, 1876. age 58. Like Dorcas of old, she seemed ever to forget herself, in her concern for the welfare of others.

Munson, born Feb. 3, 1820, in Floyd, N.Y., m. Jan. 1, 1848, Wealthy A. Stone. He was a farmer and d. of heart disease, in York, Wis. Oct. 17, 1873, age 53.

Jemima, born May 1, 1822, in Floyd; m. 1842, William Pentecost, resided, 1876, Forest Grove, Oregon and d. of heart disease, in Walla Walla, Washington Territory, Nov. 10, 1876, age 54.

Huldah, born Apr. 30, 1826 in Floyd; m. Nov. 25, 1850, Willard Marvin. He is a carpenter and farmer and resides, 1876, Shell Rock, Freeborn Co., Minn."

Uncle Ezra

Ezra, borther of Eleazer Curtis Wilcox Sr. was born in Farmington, Conn. 1753 and died in Floyd, N.Y. April 1, 1823. He married Phoebe Woodruff March 31, 1779.

Ezra was a soldier in the Revolutionary War in a Conn. Regiment. Was with the army before Boston, also in the battle of Stillwater; was a Lieutenant.

He moved to Floyd, Oneida Co., N.Y. after the war. Later his nephew Eleazer Curtis Jr. followed him there. His son Ezra Aaron was born in Farmington 1789 and lived in Floyd until 1837 when he removed to Niagara Co., N.Y., first to Royalton, then to Somerset where he died Nov. 4, 1872. He served in a Cavalry Regiment in the war of 1812; was in the battle of Plattsburg. He is supposed to be the founder of the western New York branch of the Wilcox family.

The Wadsworths

The family of Wadsworth has been traced to the time of Edward the Third. The lordship so named was in the West Riding and the family of de Wadsworth bore the arms of de Tilly. This latter family was Norman and baronial, being from Tilly near Caen. They go back to 1165.

"The Wadsworth Family in America" by Horace Andrew Wadsworth, says that, "Family names among the early Saxons and subsequently among the Anglo Saxons were derived from trades, callings, professions, names of places, moral, physical or religious excellencies, sometimes from acts performed." Names have been lengthened, more often shortened to suit the owner. Some have suffered, most have been improved from it.

Wadsworth, derived from Woods Court or Court in the woods, literally Woodscourt, — in german, Waldeshoff, — Anglo Saxon, Waldeswearth. The name has been spelled more than fifty different ways from Domesday book to 1834. There is supposed to be a connection with Wm. Wordsworth the English poet.

The first of the family to come to America were William and Christopher. They were probably brothers. There is not much to prove it but they were known to be close relatives.

Christopher, whose name had been spelled Xtopher had a book in which was written that he and William came over in the Lion in 1632, with other Puritans who were their friends. Christopher settled, first in Duxbury but removed to Plymouth. He was the grandfather of the Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth who was president of Harvard twelve years. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a seventh generation descendent by the following line. Christopher, John, John, Peleg, Peleg, Zilpha, who married the Hon. Stephen Longfellow a lawye of Portland, Maine.

William came to Cambridge, Mass. and was a member of Thomas Hooker's church, Hooker coming the next year. William was made a freeman in November after his arrival. He went with Hooker and the group that founded Hartford, Conn. Captain Joseph Wadsworth of Charter Oak fame was his son and was admitted to the legal fraternity.

When William came over there were four in his family. It has been surmised that one of them was Christopher but another source of information says that William's children were Sarah, William, Mary and John. We know that Sarah married John Wilcox, his first wife and that Mary's daughter was his second wife. William was always active in church and state affairs, serving in different capacities.

His daughter Mary married Thomas Stoughton Jr. and their daughter, Catherine, married John Wilcox after her aunt Sarah died and was the mother of our Wilcox line.

Stoughton Family

The Stoughtons were a family of remote antiquity in County Surrey, England, first mention being in the reign of King Stephen 1135 - 1154 when Godwin de Stocton (Stoughton) resided in Stocton, Surrey. In the eighth year of King Edward the first, 1280, Henry de Stocton received the royal license to embrace 160 acres of land there.

BOSTON PUBLIC

The Mary and John, on it's first voyage in 1630, brought the group headed by Rev. Warham who were the founders of Dorchester, Mass. Included in the group were the Gaylords, the Grants, the Phelpses with their families, Roger Williams and John Mason.

The Stoughtons were the brothers, Israel and Thomas, Sr., Elizabeth, Hannah, and Thomas Jr. William, a nephew came later. The four Stoughton men all became prominent in New England in one way or anoether. Israel and Thomas Sr. were the sons of the Rev. Thomas Stoughton in England, who was the son of the Rev. John Stoughton D.D. Curate of Aldermansbury Parish who died in London in 1639.

Israel, born about 1600 was a freeman in 1633 and received a grant of land in Dorchester. Was Ensign of the band commanded by Capt. John Mason. Deputy to the first General Court in 1634. Captain of Artillery Company in 1642. Given permission to erect a mill at Neponset Falls and to cut timber to erect it. Also to build a fish weir on condition that he maintain a horse bridge across the river and that he sell fish at five shillings per thousand to the women of Dorchester. This being the first record we have of priorities and price ceilings in this country. Here the first corn was ground by water power.

Israel published a pamphlet in 1635 and was a member of the Synod that tried Ann Hutchinson. As his pamphlet on the subject had displeased his fellow townsmen he was removed but later restored to his place in the government of the community. In 1639 he was appointed to act with John Endicott in a boundary dispute with the Plymouth Colony. He went to England in 1643, became interested in the civil war there, came back to New England, settled his affairs and made a will. Went back to England 1644 and served as Lieut. Colonel under Rainsboro and died in Lincoln in 1645. He bequeathed 300 acres to Harvard. His wife Elizabeth died in 1681. No descendents.

Thomas, Israel's brother was about the same age. All the Stoughtons today trace their lineage to Thomas. He married first, Joanna Montpesan who died in England so Hannah, who came over with him must have been his daughter, as he later married Margaret Barret, widow of Simon Huntington who died on the voyage coming over.

Thomas was sometimes called Reverend and in 1631 was fined for trying to marry a couple. He was made a freeman that same year.

Our information on the Stoughtons was obtained from different sources and is contradictory and confusing so our calculations may be inaccurate on some points, but here is the way we have figured the careers of the two Thomas Stoughtons. The elder Thomas was constable at Dorchester which he had assisted in founding and when Matthew Grant led a company to the Connecticut River, he was one of the group who assisted in founding Windsor, Conn. He was ensign 1636, member of the first court 1637, Lieut. 1640 and representative to the General Court 1639 to 1648.

His son who came over with him, Thomas, Jr. was the builder of the "Old Stoughton House" in Windsor and an original settler of Hartford. Was on the committee to treat with the Indians, to appraise estates and being a carpenter given numerous building contracts. A selectman on committee to provide house for schoolmaster and schoolhouse.

In 1661 was made ensign and deputy for town court and was Deputy for General Assembly until 1683. In 1664 made Lieut. of Military Company, and one of the committee of six called, Grand Committee for Defense and safety of Colony against the Dutch. Had active service in King Phillips War and in 1675 was in command of the New Haven Forces which marched to Northfield and 1676 appointed Captain. He was a "man of property and social distinction."

His wife was Mary Wadsworth and their daughter Catherine was the second wife of John Wilcox of Hartford. Thomas died Sept. 15, 1694; Mary in 1711.

William Stoughton, born in England, 1631, died in Dorchester July 7, 1701, was a cousin of Thomas. He graduated from Harvard 1650, studying theology, went to England and was fellow of New College, Oxford but lost his fellowship at the restoration. Returned to Mass. Colony 1662 and was agent for the Colony 1676 - 1679. Elected governor 1789 but refused to serve. In 1692 appointed Lieut. governor and Chief Justice of Massachusetts and presided over the witchcraft trials at Salem.

Savage

Savage is classified as a nickname applied to those whose personal characteristics gave rise to the name. From Bardsleys English surnames; "It is curious that Wild and Savage should be so popular as sobriquets but fierceness was fascinating." Both were common names.

The family must have outgrown some of the barbarous attributes as we find a John Savage, Bishop of London and York. There is a tradition of kinship to the titled family of Cheshire. In England they owned extensive estates and great wealth. Some of them claimed royal blood. They contributed their share of illustrious men to the state, to arms, to the church and to literature.

John Savage settled in Middletown, Conn. then known by the Indian name Mattabesett, or Mattabesack. Was a freeman May 19, 1654. Lived in Upper Houses and Upper Flanders. The Hartford records say, "John Savage of Hartford was married to Elizabeth Dubbin ye tenth day of Febree, one thousand, six hundred and fifty two." Dubbin probably a corruption of D'Aubin. It was the year that John settled in Middletown.

His daughter Sarah was born July 30, 1657 and was married, March 28, 1678 to Israel Wilcox.

The Sage Family

The Sage family is said to be of Scandinavian origin, the name first was Saga, going back to the time the Norsemen conquered Normandy in France. In France they softened the final tone making it Sage and added a French suffix to denote landed occupation. To this was added "ville" making it Sageville, Sagetown or Sageland. As the name spread to other countries in Germany and Switzerland to Saige or Sauge; in France to Le Sage. The name first appears in England on the roll of Battle Abbey at the command of William the Conqueror to perpetuate the names of those who took part in the battle of Hastings.

David Sage, the immigrant ancestor was born 1639 in Wales. He settled in Middletown, Conn. The stone marking his grave is still standing in Riverside Cemetery, giving the date of his death, March 1703, age 64.

David Sage, John Wilcox and John Kerbe were close neighbors in Middletown. David married, first Elizabeth Kirby who was born Sept. 8, 1646 in Hartford, Conn. daughter of John Kerbe who was the son of Humphrey Kerbe. They were married in Feb. 1664 and had three children.

David, born, Feb. 1, 1665
Elizabeth, born May 1, 1666
John, born March 6, 1668

The mother, Elizabeth (Kirby) Sage died 1669 age 23., and Feb. 2, 1673, David married Mary, daughter of the neighbor John Wilcox and they had three children. Mary, Jonathan and Timothy.

The Kirby Family

The Parish Register of Rowington, County Warwick, England contains this record under the year 1624.

"The 4th of January, John Kerbe the son of Humphrey Kerbe was baptized." He was registered as "Jo. Kerbe aged 12 years" on the passenger list of the Hopewell, Captain Babb, Master, which sailed Sept. 11, 1635 from London, England, for New England.

John Kerbe was in Plymouth in 1643 and "able to bear arms." He married Elizabeth Hinds and their daughter Elizabeth, born Sept. 8, 1646 in Hartford, Conn. married David Sage.

John Sage, son of David and Elizabeth (Kirby) Sage was born 1668 and married Hannah Starr, daughter of Comfort and Marah (Weld) Starr. Their daughter Hannah married Samuel Wilcox, son of Israel and Sarah (Savage) Wilcox.

The Starr Family

There is a tradition in this family that their ancestors were weavers in Flanders and that they moved over into England about 1331 in the time of Edward the Third.

Thomas Starr the first one we know about was born about 1565 in New Romney, Kent County. He had a large family, naming his children, Comfort, Nostrength, Moregifte, William, Mercy, Suretrust, Standfaste, Judith, Truth-shall-prevail, Joyfull, Constante and Beloved.

One of these children was Dr. Comfort Starr. He was baptized at Cranbrook July 6, 1589, became a well known surgeon, lived in Ashford, Kent Co. forty-five miles southeast of London and was said to be wealthy.

This Dr. Comfort Starr emigrated to America and was the founder of the Starr family in New England. Coming on the Hercules in 1634 he brought with him three of his children and three servants. The wife and five other children came later. He bought land in Duxbury from Jonathan Brewster. In July 1638, "Liberty was granted to cut hey upon the hey land of Captain Standish." His wife Elizabeth died June 28, 1658. He died Jan. 2, 1660. Their eight children were born in England.

A son, Dr. Thomas Starr was appointed surgeon to the forces sent against the Pequots; he died Oct. 26, 1658. His wife's name was Rachel and their son Comfort was born 1644 in Scituate, Mass. and died Oct. 18, 1693. He married Marah Weld, daughter of

Joseph and Barbara Weld, lived in Middletown and their daughter Hannah married John Sage. Here are the generations.

Dr. Comfort Starr, immigrant, married Elizabeth
Dr. Thomas Starr, 2nd generation, married Rachel
Comfort Starr, 3rd generation, married Marah Weld
Hannah Starr, 4th generation, married John Sage
Hannah Sage, 5th generation, married Samuel Wilcox
Josiah Wilcox, 6th generation, married Elizabeth Curtis
Eleazer Curtis Wilcox, 7th generation, married Jemima Munson
Eleazer Curtis Wilcox, 8th generation, married Cynthia Noble
George Wilcox, 9th generation, married Sarah Spencer

The Weld Brothers

Our Joseph Weld of Roxbury was the brother of the Rev. Thomas Weld, a Puritan clergyman, born about 1590 who came to Boston, June 5, 1632. He had been minister in Terling, Essex, 1624 to 1631 and deprived of his living because of his puritan views, came to New England and was first minister of church at Roxbury. Was a colleague of John Eliot and opponent of Anne Hutchinson at trial 1637.

Was sent to England with Hugh Peters in 1641 as Colonial Agent; dismissed 1646. Afterward was pastor at Gateshead, England in 1649 and in 1662 again driven from his living because of his nonconformity. He died March, 1662.

In 1635, Joseph Weld, our ancestor, followed his brother to New England bringing his wife and four children. The wife died in 1638 and the following April, Joseph married Barbara, niece of Edward Clap of Dorchester. Had three children, Sarah, Joseph, and last, Marah, baptized August 2, 1646 and on the following Oct. 7, Joseph, her father died of a cancer on his tongue. His great suffering caused him to give her the bitter name.

Joseph Weld was a freeman March 3, 1636. Was Rep. 1637 and for several years more. Was Captain of Militia, of good estate and high reputation.

The Weld family gave New England several eminent men.

The Curtis Connections

Our two connections with the Curtis family are unclear in spots but from all the conflicting information we gather the following.

A William Curtis came on the Lion to Scituate, Mass. Dec.

1632. Nearly three years later his cousin, John Curtis, Jr. came in August, 1635. He was twenty-one, unmarried and lived in Roxbury and three years later, 1638, his father, John Sr. with the rest of the family came to Roxbury. He was the son of a William Curtis who died in Nazing, Essex Co., England in 1585.

This John Curtis married Elizabeth Hutchens in Nazing April 19, 1610. They had three sons when they settled in Roxbury on fifteen acres of land. In 1639 they removed to Wethersfield, Conn. and bought land. We find no record of the death of John Curtis, Sr. but in 1640 his widow, Elizabeth Curtis with her three sons went to Stratford, Conn. when the town was first founded. One of the sons, Thomas, died in 1648. Elizabeth died in 1658.

The three sons, John, Jr., William and Thomas were born in England.

John, Jr. born Feb. 26, 1614 in Nazing was the first to come to this country after his cousin William. He was an ensign and 2nd Lieutenant in King Phillips war. He was a freeman in 1658. Married Elizabeth Welles, sister of Gov. Welles. Was one of the originial settlers and patentees of Stratford and was town treasurer. Was prominent in the town until his death in 1707.

Ensign Thomas Curtis was the son of John, Jr., and Elizabeth (Welles) Curtis, their fourth child and was born Jan. 14, 1648. He married Mary Merriman, born July 12, 1651 in Stratford, Conn. daughter of Nathaniel and Joanna Merriman original settlers in Wallingford. They lived in Wallingford and Thomas was town surveyor, town treasurer, Deputy to Colonial Legislature, one of the signers of the original agreement of Wallingford and Captain of the Train Band.

Nathaniel, (1677 - 1763) son of Thomas and Mary (Merryman) Curtis, married, first Sarah Hall, April 6, 1697. She died Dec. 13, 1700. On July 9, 1702 he married Sarah Howe, daughter of Zechariah and Sarah (Gilbert) Howe. This second wife died Jan. 4, 1740 and Nathaniel married Phoebe Bartholomew.

Comfort was the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Howe) Curtis; was born Oct. 30, 1716. She married Ephraim Munson and their daughter Jemima married Eleazer Curtis Wilcox whose mother was Elizabeth Curtis. The line:

John Curtis, 1st generation, married Elizabeth Hutchens
John Curtis, Jr., 2nd generation, married Elizabeth Welles
Thomas Curtis, 3rd generation, married Mary Merryman
Nathaniel Curtis, 4th generation, married Sarah Howe, 2nd wife

Comfort Curtis, 5th generation, married Ephraim Munson
Jemima Munson, 6th generation, married Eleazer Curtis Wilcox

Elizabeth Curtis, born Oct. 2, 1719 was the daughter of Ephraim Curtis, born Dec. 31, 1684 at Stratford. He married, June 26, 1706 Elizabeth Stiles, daughter of Ephraim Stiles. Ephraim Curtis was the son of Joseph Curtis born Nov. 12, 1650 who married, Nov. 9 1676, Bethia Booth, daughter of Richard Booth. Joseph's father was John Curtis who also married an Elizabeth _____. and this John's father was William and his mother Elizabeth and William was the son of John Curtis, Sr. whose wife was Elizabeth Hutchens. No comment on all these Curtis men's liking for girls named Elizabeth.

The Elizabeth line:

John Curtis, 1st generation, married Elizabeth Hutchens
William, 2nd generation, married Elizabeth _____
John, 3d generation, married Elizabeth _____
Joseph, 4th geneation married Bethia Booth
Ephraim, 5th generation, married Elizabeth Stiles
Elizabeth, 6th generation, married Josiah Wilcox

Eleazer Curtis Wilcox married his distant cousin Jemima Munson, the daughter of Comfort (Curtis) Munson.

We, find another Elizabeth Curtis, the descendent of the first William Curtis to come over who was a grandson of the William Curtis who died in Nazing, England in 1585, so these two Curtis families were relatives.

It is possible that it might be this Elizabeth born Nox. 25, 1729, who married Josiah Wilcox, but it seems unlikely from the information now available.

Munson - Monson

Much of the information on the Munson family is found in the Munson Genealogy in two volumes by Myron Munson. We learn that the English Monsons belonging to the peerage have a recognized history extending through five centuries.

According to Burke's Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire, "John Monson was living in 1378, (temp. Richard 2d, Chaucer and Wycliffe) and denominated of East or Market Rasen Co. Lincoln." William Monson, Esq. who died in 1558 was his lineal descendent. This was the year that Queen Elizabeth came to the throne.

The Genealogy gives a list of titled Monsons on the "rational presumption that our pioneer ancestor sprang from the family making him the son of the second baronet," that is, the son of Sir Thomas; thus the line.

William Monson, Esq., died in 1558.
John Monson
Sir John Monson
Sir Thomas Monson

Thomas,[4] who emigrated to America and was the first generation in this country. According to some correspondence of some of the English Monsons they accept the American Munsons as part of the family.

The name is thought to be of Danish origin as England was over run by Danes and many names in the county where they lived are clearly Danish. The name is common in Denmark today.

Thomas Munson was born in England about 1612, probably in Lincolnshire. He came to America when he was quite young. Francis Higginson, a colonial clergyman, writing in his journal in Massachusetts Bay in Sept. 1629 said. "Many families are expected here next spring out of Lincolnshire." The principal town of that county was Boston. According to the Memorial History of Boston, Mass. "When the Boston, England men joined the Massachusetts Company . . . . their superior wealth and standing gave them the ascendency in its councils." They are supposed to have given Boston, Mass. its name.

Increase Mather (1639-1723) president of Harvard wrote of the Rev. John Cotton, twenty years minister of Boston England, and nineteen years in Boston, Mass., "Both Bostons have reason to honor his memory and New England Boston most of all, which oweth its name and being to him more than to any person in the world."

The Reverend Cotton came at the same time the Rev. Thomas Hooker but they disagreed and Hooker went on to be one of the founders of Hartford, Conn.

Our Thomas Munson was the first of the family to come over here in the wave of Puritan emigration, coming in the hope of freedom from religious persecution. He settled first in Hartford, Conn., later removing to New Haven where he was one of the first signers of the first agreement or organized government in New Haven. There were sixtyone in the agreement, forty eight signed their names, thirteen made their mark. There is a great deal in the history of New Haven about this Munson. He was a sergeant in the army of the English in the battle of the Pequots in 1637; was twenty-five years old at the time.

Hs was an officer of the government all his life. In 1675 when he was sixty-three years old he offered his resignation as Lieut. of military forces for the reason he thought he was getting too old to do his duty properly. The following year he was in charge of some of the forces in King Philips War. Again in the fall he offered to resign but was made captain instead. Was ensign, sergeant, and lieutenant in service. Was a Congregationalist, a Civil officer and one of the leading men in New Haven. Was on a committee to treat with the Indians, to appraise estates and being a carpenter given numerous contracts, one to provide schoolhouse and house for schoolmaster.

This Thomas Munson was made deputy for town court, for general court; deputy for General Assembly until 1683. Was one of that committee of six, called the Grand Committee for defense and safety of Colony against the Dutch.

He died in 1695 and gravestones in memory of him and his wife may be seen in cemetery of New Haven. His wife Joanna was born in 1610 and died 1678.

The Munson-Wilcox line.

Thomas Munson, the immigrant, married Joanna ----------
Samuel Munson, 2d generation, married Martha Bradley
Joseph Munson, 3d generation, married Margery Hitchcock
Ephraim Munson, 4th generation, married Comfort Curtis
Jemima Munson, 5th generation, married Eleazer Curtis Wilcox.
Samuel Munson was baptized 1647, died 1693
Joseph Munson was born Nov. 5, 1677, died Oct. 30, 1725
Ephraim, no record
Jemima was born May 1, 1751, married 1780

Bradley

William Bradley was born in Bingley, England about 1620, the son of William and Agnes (Margate) Bradley. He was said to have been a personal friend of Cromwell and to have been a major in the parliamentary army, although he was only twenty-five years old when he came to New Haven, Conn. He also, with Thomas Munson took an active part in the development of New Haven.

He married, Feb. 18, 1644, Alice, daughter of Roger and Frances Prichard. Their daughter Martha was baptized 1648. In 1665 she married Samuel Munson. Samuel was a tanner and shoemaker and they lived in New Haven and Wallingford. He died 1693.

Their son, Ensign Joseph Munson, born Nov. 6, 1677, married on March 10, 1700, Margery Hitchcock. He died, Oct. 30, 1725.

Their son Ephraim Munson married Comfort Curtis and they were the parents of Jemima who married the first Eleazer Curtis Wilcox.

Hitchock

The Hitchcock family originally came from Wiltshire, England where it had been numerous since the time of William the Conqueror. Several of the family came to America, some to Virginia but three of them, Matthias, Luke and Edward to New England. Our branch descends from Luke, born 1606 who came from Fenny Compton, Warrickshire, England to Connecticut. He lived in Wethersfield in 1646 and died there 1659.

He was friendly with the Indians who gave him a deed for land now covered by Farmington. The deed was clear and valid but his wife thought it of no value and used it to cover a pie in the oven which destroyed it.

Luke was a shoemaker and had a shop and residence in the center of the town. He served as selectman; had taken the freeman oath in New Haven 1644. He married Elizabeth Gibbons sister of William Gibbons of Hartford who came from Fenny Compton.

Margery Hitchcock was born Sept. 9, 1681 and died about 1764. She was married to Joseph Munson March 10, 1700 by a Mr. Street. She was the daughter of John Hitchcock who was the son of Matthais who was the son of Luke.

Luke Hitchcock, married Elizabeth Gibbons
Matthias Hitchcock
John Hitchcock
Margery Hitchcock, married Joseph Munson
Ephraim Munson, married Comfort Curtis
Jemima Munson, married Eleazer Curtis Wilcox

Spencer

Sarah (Spencer) Wilcox was the daughter of Elijah who at one time lived and had a grist mill about six miles north of Troy in Rennselaer Co., N.Y. He must have been born about the time of the Revolutionary War. We find only one Spencer in Rennselaer County who might have been his father but the fact that he lived in that county is the only clue we have. This man was Jabez Spencer and all we find about him is that he was an active Tory in the war. This is the story.

"Jabez Spencer of Rennselaerwick Manor, at a meeting of Tories read Sir Henry Clinton's Proclamation. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Lieut. Henry K. Van Rennselaer appeared before the Board and informed that there had lately been a meeting of a number of disaffected persons in the East District of the Manor of Rennselaerwick at the house of James Lister at which meeting was read publicly by Jabez Spencer a proclamation of Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in America, which conduct being in open violation of the laws of the State and destructive of the peace and good government of the same and having a tendency to alienate the minds of friends of the American Cause — Therefore a warrant be cited to appear before the Board of examination with all present at the meeting."

In case one might be confused by the Clintons,—Sir Henry Clinton was a British General and James an American General, brother of George Clinton and father of DeWitt Clinton who were American statesman, all three having distinguished records.

It would be an understatement to say that research on the Spencer family has been baffling. To go back to England, an "Ancient Book" says that the name had its origin in the title of the office of dispensator, so called in latin, le dispenser in Norman French meaning steward in English. The office was attached to the Court or household of William the Conqueror.

The family in England has a flowery history. They were of the aristocracy, dukes, earls and lesser titles. In 1425 there was a John Spencer, "Gent." of Southmylles, Bedford County, England. His descendents, all, "Gents." are listed down to the seventh generation of four brothers who came to New England and were the first gneeration in America, coming in 1630. They were William, Gerard or Jared, Thomas and Michael. Another brother, John, died without heirs.

No doubt Elijah was a descendent of one of these brothers but we find no intimation as to which, if, any of them. They scattered over all of the colonies but the only one we find in Rennselaer County in war period is Jabez the Tory. There is a long list of Spencers from the other colonies who were active in the Revolutionary War.

Elijah was a prosperous miller. He married Catherine Boss and had eighteen children, moving to Whitestown while Sarah was a young girl. Sarah was born Jan. 1, 1815 and died June 18, 1910. There is probably more material for research in eastern genealogical libraries than in Los Angeles.

Boss

There is a tradition among her descendents that Catherine Boss, who married Elijah Spencer and was the mother of Sarah Spencer who married Geoge Wilcox was part Holland Dutch. One genealogist says that Edward Boss the immigrant ancestor came from Germany or Holland but it is not known which place for certain. As the name is not a common one and other things considered, it is quite likely that Catherine is his descendent, though we have not made the connection yet. However we feel so sure that future research may find the missing links that we put down all we know in the hope that it may help to solve the puzzle.

Edward Boss was born in 1651 and died August 2, 1724. He settled in South Kingston, R.I. and married Susannah Wilkinson, who was born Feb. 1662 and died August 15, 1724, only thirteen days following her husband. They were both Quakers. Susannah's parents were Laurence and Susannah (Smith) Wilkinson, both dying in 1692. This Susannah the daughter of Christopher Smith of Providence, R.I. who died in 1676 and his wife Alice who died in 1681.

Edward and Susannah Boss had two sons, Edward, born Jan. 2, 1685 and Jeremiah, born 1697; about twelve years between them. All we know of Jeremiah is that he lived in Westerly, R.I.; that he married, March 22, 1722, Martha Spencer of Exeter, R.I. who was born Sept. 8, 1700 and died in 1744 as did Jeremiah.

Edward Jr., son of Edward Boss the immigrant was born in Newport, R.I., died Dec. 25, 1752. He married, April 20, 1709, Phillis Carr of Conanicut, (or Jamestown) R.I. who was born Dec. 8, 1688, daughter of Caleb and Phillis (Greene) Carr of Warrick, R.I. born Oct. 7, 1658, died before 1706. Caleb was son of Robert Carr, of Newport, born 1614, died 1681. Phillis Greene was daughter of John Greene Jr., born 1620, died 1708, and Ann (Almy) Greene, born 1627, died 1709. John Greene Jr. was the son of John Greene of Warrick, bon 1597, died 1658 and Joan (Tattersall) Greene. Ann Almy was daughter of William and Audry Almy.

Edward Boss Jr. and Phillis (Carr) Boss had eleven children, mostly girls; one child named Freelove, 1712-1791.

Edward, born 1716

Joseph, below

Benjamin, born 1727, died 1824

Joseph Boss married Elizabeth Linscom of Newport, R.I They had two sons, John Linscom and William. John Linscon Boss, was

born May 6, 1751, died August 7, 1824. He married, Feb. 21, 1779, Sarah Boss, his second cousin, of Richmond, R.I.

Our Catherine Boss, considering the dates might have been the daughter of John Linscom Boss, or his brother William. Or she could have been the descendent of either Edward 3rd or Benjamin, probably a grand daughter. Or possibly a great grand daughter of Jeremiah the other son of the first Edward Boss the immigrant.

We only know that her fifth child Sarah was born New Years Day of 1815, (a few months before Napoleon's Waterloo), in Rennselaer County, N.Y. where Elijah Spencer had a grist mill about six miles north of Troy.

Catherine and Elijah must have been married about the turn of the century or not long after and they had eighteen children, twelve of them growing to maturity. They were Betsey, Philander, Polly, Charles, Sarah, Heman, Joseph, James, Louisa, Matilda, Cynthia, Merrit, Buel and Matson who was drowned at nine years of age. Catherine was a devout Methodist from her fourteenth year.

Noble Family

Thomas Noble, according to new American historians was of the Leicestershire English family to whom a coat of arms had been granted in the early days of Queen Elizabeth's reign. His descendents have been distinguished as scientists, in the professions, in both houses of Congress and as governors. There were seventeen Nobles in the French and Indian War, fifty-one in the Revolutionary War, thirteen in the War of 1812, and eighty in the Civil War.

From the Noble Genealogy by Lucius M. Boltwood, we quote; "Thomas Noble was the immigrant ancestor of the largest family in the United States, bearing the name of Noble. He was born as early as 1632, probably in some part of England and died in Westfield, Mass. Jan 20, 1704."

His exact origin and early history are obscure, the place of birth and parents names and the year he came over but he is supposed to have come in 1650 when he was a boy of eighteen. He was admitted an inhabitant of Boston (Drake's History of Boston) in 1653, January 5. He would have been twenty-one years old. The same year he moved to Springfield, Mass. which had been settled in 1636.

He later visited England according to an account book of John Pynchon, at whose store he had opened an account and who

loaned him the money for the trip. He was active and industrious but seems to have been always in debt.

In the hope of doing better for his big family he, with several others removed to Warronoco several miles west of Springfield, settled there and founded the town of Westfield.

In his historical sketch, the Rev. Dr. Emerson Davis says that the Noble residence was two and a half miles east of town and that he was much exposed. During King Philip's War, "One night during family prayers, Gray Lock, an old Indian, stepped up and pulled the latch string and let the door swing open, and soon as all was quiet, he would pull the string again. Mr. Noble was persuaded by his friends to move into town. Gray Lock said he had several opportunities of killing most of his children at a shot but did not want scalps as much as captives."

Thomas was chosen constable of Westfield, an office of honor and trust at that time. He took the oath of allegiance to his Majesty Jan. 23, 1678; joined the Westfield church, Feb. 20, 1681; was made a freeman, Oct. 12, 1681 and took the freeman's oath Sept. 26, 1682 at Hampshire Co. court.

About this time he was fined five shillings for traveling on a Fast day. His plea was the necessity for "Comeing Home."

He was active in all the affairs of founding and settling Westfield and continued so all his life. Agriculture was his main pursuit necessarily as a pioneer but he, with three others erected a sawmill and while in Springfield worked as a tailor during the winter. In 1696 was chosen county surveyor.

By reading Thomas Noble's will between the lines and recalling some of the characteristics found among his descendents we can get some idea, real or imaginary of what he was like. A copy of his will, executed almost seven years before, and proved seven months after his death was recorded together with the inventory in the Hampshire Probate Court office.

In the first paragraph he is "weak in body, but of perfect understanding." In the second, "I commend my soul into the hands of Christ my blessed Lord and Savior, and my body to a christian burial, in full faith of a blessed resurrection, through the rich grace of God in Christ my savior."

Then he proceeds to divide his eleven pieces of land measuring from a "townplott," several of few acres to fifty and ninety acres, among his six sons. One lot "that the town gave me on the top of the hill agt my house on the same farm, to all my six sons for a

pasture." Several pieces to go to certain sons and one farm to be divided equally among them by his brother-in-law James Warriner and John Hitchcok, of Springfield and Capt. Isaac Phelps of Westfield.

He gave, "Unto my beloved wife, Hannah Noble, an acre of land reserved out of my son John's homelot; also half my dwelling house, that is to say, that end next to the street, and halfe the land and orchard and barn we dwell on, and the other halfe of the house lot and barn to my son James, as also the thirds of all that I here will to my sons, and after her decease I give my son James the whole of the house, house lot and barn, and the acre reserved out of my son John's homelot." He next gives to his four daughters L20 apiece, to be paid them by "my sons (viz.) Thomas, Matthew, Mark, Luke and James, to Mary and Rebecca after about half a year after their marriage, and a cow apiece at their marriage. And in case any of my children should dye, not leaving any issue behind them, my will is that the legacies I here give them, be divided equally among the surviving, and also, I order these my sons to find my wife fewel wood, and two load of hay every year, so long as she shall remain a widdow."

"Item, I give unto my wife also a cow and a heifer, also all my household goods, which household goods I would have her, at her pleasure, dispose of to my two youngest daughters.

"Item, my team, (one yoak of oxen excepted), I give unto my three youngest sons, Mark, Luke and James. And for the well and failthful execution of this my last will, I ordain and make my beloved wife Hannah Noble and my son Thomas Noble joynt executors, to defray all my lawful debts, and for that end leave one yoak of work cattle, a yoak of fatt oxen, and the money in the Bay due to me, and all other dues, the which, when the debts are defrayed, the remaineder I would have to go to pay my daughter's portions. But in case the same should be too little to clear my due debts, that then they are to raise what is sufficient out of the legacies I have here given to my children, to do the same. In witness whereof I set to my hand and seal this eleventh day of May, Ano Dom., 1697."

Thomas Noble and a [Seal]"

He gives a detailed inventory of his possessions from the land down to "wareing apparel, linens, kittles, pott hooks, pailes, trammels, trenchers, spoons and cann" and a supply of wheat, peas, rhy, indian corn, and oates"; a long list altogether amounting to the

value of more than four hundred and forty eight pounds; a goodly estate for those times. The two youngest daughters were married before their father died. Mary, on Feb. 1, 1700 and Rebecca Feb. 3, 1703. The will was executed as directed.

The sons were not burdened with finding "fewel wood and two load of hay" for their mother very long as Hannah remained a widow only one year and four days when she married Deacon Medad Pomeroy of Northampton, Mass. The Westfield church records show that Hannah had joined the church Nov. 11, 1680 and was dismissed to Northampton April, 1705. She was the third wife of Medad Pomeroy who was a blacksmith, town clerk, deacon and representative 1677, '83, '86, '90, '92 and a man of large wealth for the times and much influence. He died in Dec. 1716, leaving her a niggardly provision compared to Thomas Noble's will.

"She shall have liberty to choose what cow she will out of ye cows wch I shall then have, to be her own, and alsoe to have returned to her all such things as shee brought." She died before May 12, 1721.

Thomas Noble, married Hannah Warriner. They had ten children as follows:

John Noble, married (1) M. Sacket, (2) M. Goodman
Hannah Noble, married (1) J. Goodman, (2) N. Edwards, (3) S. Partridge
Thomas Noble, married Elizabeth Dewey
Matthew Noble, married Hannah Dewey
Mark Noble, married Mary (or Mercy) Marshall
Elizabeth Noble, married (1) R. Church, (2) S. Loomis
Luke Noble, married (1) Hannah Stebbins, (2) Ruth Wright, (3) Mrs. Sarah Dewey
James Noble, married (1) Ruth _____, (2) C. Higley
Mary Noble, married Ephraim Colton
Rebecca Noble, married Samuel Loomis

Matthew Noble Second Generation

As we are primarily concerned with the descent down to George Wilcox we take only the two sons of Thomas Noble from whom he is descended, Matthew and Luke, two of their great grandchildren, Eager Noble and Mary Phelps having married who were George's grandparents.

Matthew Noble, son of Thomas, was born about 1668 and died in Sheffield, 1744. He married, Dec. 10, 1690, Hannah Dewey,

born Feb. 21, 1672, daughter of Thomas, Jr. and Constant (Hawes) Dewey.

He evidently lived in Westfield until he moved to Sheffield which had been subdivided in 1725. It is certain that he was in Sheffield in February of 1727. Some of the historians have Matthew and his son Obadiah somewhat confused in their statements concerning their removal from Westfield to Sheffield, giving Obadiah the credit for being the first white settler in Sheffield where all the names and details make it evident that it was his father Matthew who went to Sheffield, — the first white man there and spent the winter in a wigwam with no company but the Indians.

In the spring he went back to Westfield and in June his daughter, Hannah afterwards the wife of Deacon Daniel Kellogg, returned with him. She was the first white woman to come into the town. She traveled from Westfield, when about sixteen years of age, on horseback, bringing a bed with her and lodged one night in the wilderness.

Obadiah never had a daughter and this Hannah who married Daniel Kellogg was Matthew's daughter. Obadiah was only eighteen at the time and there is no date of his marriage but as his first son was born May 22, 1734 he probably was not married until some time after the family moved to Sheffield.

Matthew had put himself under the watch (whatever that means) of the Westfield church August 19, 1694 and with his wife 'joined the same, Nov. 3, 1728 after their removal to Sheffield, the church there not being then organized."

In 1733 Matthew Noble issued the warrant for the first town meeting in Sheffield as follows.

"Hampshire ss. Sheffield, Jan. 11, 1733.

To the Constable or Constables of the town of Sheffield, or either of them Greeting. In His Majesty, you are Required forthwith to warn the free Holders, or Proprietors that are approbated settlers in the said Town of Sheffield, that they meet at the House of Mr. Obadiah Noble, on Wensday the sixteenth Day of January Currant, at ten of the Clock In the Morning; and signifie unto them that they are then and their Required to Chuse Town Officers to serve the Town Respectively from the Date of said Meeting, untill th time of annually Chusing Town Officers which is in March Next.

This warrant is Given under my Hand Persuant to the Power and authority Directed to me by the General Assembly at Boston, to Call sd meeting to Chuse Town Officers &c., and you are Hereby

Directed to make a Return of sd warrant unto myself at or before sd time to me. Given under my Hand the day above said."

Matthew Noble

In pursuance with this warrant, a meeting was held, of which the following is a record:

Att Leagal Meeting, Janr 16, 1733, in Sheffield, voted Matthew Noble Chosen moderator.

voted at the Same meeting Hezekiah Noble Chosen Town Clerk, and sworn.

voted at the Same meeting John Smith, Philip Calender, and Daniel Kellogg was chosen Selectmen.

voted at the Same meeting and Daniel Kellogg was chosen Town Treasurer and Sworn.

voted at the Same meeting, and Joseph Taylor and Elisha Noble was Chosen Constables, and sworn.

voted at the Same meeting Thomas Lee, Anthony Austin, and Samuel Dewey was chosen Tithingmen and Sworn.

voted at the Same meeting Nathaniel Austin, and Obadiah Noble was Chosen fenceviewers and Sworn.

voted at the Same meeting, Jonathan Root was Chosen Sirveyor and Sworn."

The Sheffield church was organized in 1734 and Matthew Noble was on the committee to treat with the minister.

Matthew Noble and Hannah Dewey were married Dec. 10, 1690. Hannah's parents were Constant Hawes and Thomas Dewey, Jr.

Constant was the daughter of Richard and Ann Hawes who came to Dorchester, Mass., in the ship Freelove, Captain Gibbs, in 1635 with children, Ann two and a half years old and Obadiah six months. Richard was twenty-nine and Ann twenty-six. He signed the church covenant in 1636 and was granted land 1637 and 1647. He died 1656.

Constant died in April 1703 and her tombstone reads.

MRS. / CONSTANT / DEWEY. DYED / ON APR THE/
27 1702 AGED / 58 YEAR cori / THO DEWEY / WIFE

Matthew Noble died intestate and his estate was settled by the court of probate but as there is no mention of real estate he must have disposed of everything excepting the necessary household goods that he and Hannah would need while they should live. He died a year before Hannah. Their children,

Joseph Noble, married Abigail Dewey
Hezekiah Noble, married Ann Roberts
Matthew Noble, married (1) *Joanna Stebbins,* (2) M. Ashley
Solomon Noble, married (1) H. Betts, (2) Z. Dewey
Elisha Noble, married Abigail Warner
Obadiah Noble, married Mrs. Mary Bosworth
Hannah Noble, married Daniel Kellogg
Hester Noble, married Moses King
Rhoda Noble, Recorded in Springfield, Mass. (evidently died in infancy)
Rhoda Noble, married Ebenezer Smith

Matthew Noble, Jr., Third Generation

Ensign Matthew Noble was born in Westfield in September 1698 and died there in August of 1771. He apparently never followed his parents to Sheffield as most of his brothers and sisters did. He lived about half a mile east of Westfield green on the farm occupied by his grandson Charles Noble in 1852.

He joined the Westfield church, Nov. 3, 1728; was chosen selectman 1738, '40, '41, '44, '51, '60, and '61 and moderator of town meeting, in 1740. On the 6th of March, 1741, he was appointed in connection with others, to inform Mr. John Ballantine that the town had invited him to be their minister, and to receive his answer. In 1757 was representative tothe General Court. He must have been connected with a number of real estate transactions as in deeds he is designated, in 1745, tanner; in 1754, saddler; and in 1759, cordwainer; all coordinated trades, important at that time.

He married Joanna Stebbins who was the mother of his children and three years after she died he married Mrs. Mercy Ashley, widow of James Ashley.

The monument erected to Matthew's memory bears the inscription,

"Ensign / Matthew / Noble / Was born / Sept. 8, 1698 / & died / Aug. 8, 1771.

Remember me
as you Pass by,
as you are now
So once was I;
as I am Now
So you must be,
Prepare for death
& follow me.

Joanna's monument bears this inscription "In memory / Mrs. Joanna / Wife of Ens. / Matthew Noble / who died Nov. / 1st 1763 in her / 67th Year.

Death is a debt
to Nature Due,
which I have paid
& so must you."

Children of Matthew and Joanna Noble:
Bethia Noble, married Asa Noble
Joanna Noble, married Israel Dewey
Constantine Noble, married Elizabeth Hogaboom
Gideon Noble, married Christian Cadwell
Rhoda Noble, died age 1 year
Rhoda Noble, married Abner Dewey
Matthew Noble, married Lydia Eager
Paul Noble, married Hannah Weller

Joanna married Matthew May 31, 1720. She was born in Springfield, Mass., March 4, 1697, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Brooks) Stebbins. She joined the Westfield church May 5, 1728. She died in Westfield. Rev. John Ballantine said in his dairy, — "1763, Nov. 3, Ens. Noble's wife buried. She liked the Separates but did not regularly attend their meeting."

The third Matthew Noble, great grandson of Thomas the immigrant was born in Westfield, Mass. July 27, 1736 and there died of appoplexy August 30, 1804. He lived and died on his father's old homestead and was tanner and saddler as well as farmer. He served in the Home Guard during the Revolutionary War.

His grave is in the old cemetery on Mechanic St. and was seen recently by George Wilcox and his daughter Elizabeth of the ninth and tenth generations. Matthew was of the fourth.

The Noble family evidently like poetic epitaphs. The inscription on the family monument is as follows.

"Sacred to the Memory of / Lieut. Matthew Noble /
who died August 30th / A.D. 1804. Aged 67 years. /
His wife Lydia Noble / died Sept. 28th A.D. 1811/
Aged 71 years /

our glass is run,
our work is done,
our bodies mouldering lie."

Matthew and Lydia were married Sept. 23, 1758. Lydia was born Jan. 20, 1740, the daughter of Capt. Benjamin and Abigail (Johnson) Eager of Shrewsbury, Mass.

Capt. Benjamin, was born May 17, 1716, son of Capt. Abraham Eager, who was the son of Wm. Eager of Shrewsbury.

Children of Lieut. Matthew and Lydia Noble.

Benjamin Eager Noble, married Mary Phelps
Sally, married Silas King
Lydia, married William Mosely
William, died in infancy
William, married Philena Sacket.
Dorothy, married Jared Weller
Clarissa, married (1) E. Dewey, (2) S. Ashley
John, married Lucretia Fowler
Charles, married Sophia Fowler
Henry, married (1) B. Dewey, (2) S. Fowler
Pamela, married Charles Bush

Benjamin Eager Noble, Fifth Generation

Eager early dropped the Benjamin from his name. The following is from a report from the Bureau of Pensions Dept' of the Interior, Washington, D. C. dated March 3, 1922. It is a form letter and is signed by Washington Gardner, Commissioner.

"Eager Noble was enlisted May 17, 1776, private and was in service seven and a half months, under Capt. John Gray, and again in July 1777 for six weeks under Capt. David Mosley and was engaged in no battles. He applied for a pension, Aug. 27, 1832 and the claim was allowed. Residence at date of application was Westfield, Mass., where he was born May 16, 1760 and where he died April 28, 1839."

Hard times followed the Revolutionary war. The new Massachusetts constitution was not satisfactory and as yet there was no federal constitution and the weakness of the Confederation quite apparent by the middle 1780's. The inland agricultural counties suffered most in the after war depression. Forty percent of the state income was from the poll tax which was too great a burden for the farmers to bear.

The courts were confiscating property and throwing the owners in jail for debt which engendered open rebellion and efforts were made to prevent the courts from functioning. Moderate opponents were drawn into the controversy who were demanding, not the

overthrow of the government and state constituition but simply various reforms which might ameliorate the hard conditions. Some conservatives despaired of republican institutions but a far greater viewed it as proof of a need for a stronger general government.

Indirectly Shay's Rebellion strengthened the movement culminating in our constitution.

Eager Noble with his numerous cousins was drawn into the dissention which was more a protest than a rebellion which never came to a battle and which quieted down after the elections. Eager was one of the first seventeen to turn in his gun and take the oath of allegiance on March 26, 1787.

On May 24, 1781 he married his distant cousin Mary (called Molly) Phelps, born Dec. 9, 1763, died, Feb. 5, 1850, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Noble) Phelps, bringing two Noble lines together. Molly was a descendent of Luke the fifth son of Thomas Noble the immigrant.

Children of Eager and Molly.

Polly, married William Carter.
Cynthia, married *Eleazer Curtis Wilcox*
Sally, married Joshua Loomis, Jr.
Charlotte, married Charles Loomis
James, married (1) J. Sacket, (2) L. Sacket
Clarissa, never married
Lydia, married Lucas Cowls.
George, married Hannah Sacket.

Sergeant Luke Noble

Luke was the fifth son, the eighth child of Thomas and Hannah (Warriner) Noble and was born July 15, 1675 in Westfield, Mass. and there died March 21, 1744. Was a farmer, and was the only one of the six sons of Thomas to leave a will to be executed.

He was married three times. (1) Hannah Stebbins, born Dec. 22, 1680, married Feb. 1, 1700, died June 26, 1705. She was the daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Munn) Stebbins. Luke joined the Westfield church the next November after this, his first marriage.

He married (2), Ruth Wright, born April 26, 1687, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Sheldon) Wright of Northampton, Mass. (3) he married Mrs. Sarah Dewey.

Children by first marriage, born in Westfield.

Luke, married (1) E. Sacket, (2) H. Welsh.
Samuel, died at 16 years of age.

Children by second marriage, born in Westfield.

Ruth, died age 5.
Moses, married Mary Grant.
Aaron, died unmarried age 79.
Asa, married Bethia Noble.
Naomi, married Samuel Fowler.
Samuel, married Catherine Fowler.
Jacob, married Hannah Sacket.
Ruth, died age 18.
Ephraim, died age 4.

Apparently Luke had given some of his children a great deal before he made his will, according to the contents; and just before he died he added a codicil changing the executor he had named to another. The will begins as follows.

"At a Court of Probates, holden at Northampton within & for the County of Hampshire, for the probate of Wills & granting administrations in sd. County, on the Second Tuesday of April, being the 16th Day of Said month, Anno Dom. 1744 pr John Stoddard, esq. Judge of Court.

"In the name of God, amen, the twenty-first day of April one thousand Seven hundred forty one, Luke Noble of Westfield, in the County of Hampshire, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Husbandman, being Sensible of my own mortality, knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, & now at this time being Sick & in a low Condition, but of perfect Mind & Memory, thanks be given to God Almighty for the Same, I do therefore make & ordain this my last will & Testament, that is to Say, principally & first of all I give & recommend my soul into the hands of God that gave it, and my Body I recommend to the Earth, to be buried in a decent Christian Manner, at the discretion of my Christian Friends, relations & Neighbors, nothing Doubting but at the resurrection I shall receive the same again, by the mighty Power of God, and as Touching such worldly Estate, wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me with in this Life, I give, demise, & dispose of the same in the following manner & form.

"Imprimis, I give & bequeath to Sarah my dearly beloved wife Seven pounds out of my moveable Estate, & the reason why I give her no more by will is, on Consideration of an Agreement we came into Some time past, & she is to have those things she Bro't with her.

"Item, I give to my son Luke, a certain large brass Kettle that was his own Mother's.

"Item, I give to my son Moses, five pounds out of my movable estate besides what I have given him before.

"Item, I give to my son Aaron, Five shillings besides what I have given him before.

"Item, I give to my son Asa, five pounds out of my movable Estate beside what I have given him before.

"Item, I give to my Daughter Naomi, forty Shillings, besides what I have given her before.

"Item, I give to my Son Samuel, a Bond the Contents thereof is one hundred pounds well executed under the hand and seal of my son Aaron, & forty shillings out of my movable Estate.

"Item, I give to my Daughter Ruth, Sixty Pounds out of movable estate.

"Item, I give to my son Jacob, a Bond the Contents thereof is one hundred pounds, well executed under the hand & Seal of my Son Aaron, & one half of a Tract of Land, purchased by my Self & Sarah my wife & lyeth in a new Township called Bark Hempstead in Connecticut Government, & if there be anything left which was not disposed of, then to be divided in proportion.

"I Likewise constitute & Appoint my trusty & well beloved Son Aaron, to be my Sole Exr of this my last will & Testament, & I do hereby utterly disallow & revoke & disannul all other every & former Testaments, Wills, Legacies, bequests & Executors by me in any ways before named & bequeathed, ratifying & Confirming this & no other to be my last will & Testament, in witness Whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & seal this day & year above written. Signed, Sealed, published, pronounced & declared by the sd Luke Noble as his last will & Testament in the presence of ye witnesses.

Luke his mark L Noble [& a seal]

"Signed, Sealed & delivered in the presence of

"John Gunn,
Jonathan Ingersole
George Saxtone."

"Whereas, I the Subscriber, did on the 21st day of April 1741, by my last Will & Testament, constitute & appoint my son Aaron Noble, to be my Executor in sd Will, I do hereby upon dileberate & mature Consideration dismiss my Son Aaron Noble aforesd from that Trust & Duty of an Executor, & in stead thereof, I do by these

presents constitute & appoint my son Asa Noble, to be my Executor to sd Will & Testament, in his place & Stead. Witness my hand, this Twenty eighth day of February 1743-44.

Luke his [H] mark. Noble

Signed, sealed in the presence of the Same that are witnesses to sd Will & Testament.

"Jonathan Ingersole
"George Sextone
"John Gunn.

"At a Court of probates holden at Northampton, within & for the County of Hampshire, on the Second Tuesday of April, being the 16th day of sd month Anno Dom. 1744 pr John Stoddard Esq. Judge of Probate, the foregoing Will together with the Addition or Codicil Annexed, having been by Asa Noble the Exr last mentioned presented for probate, & Messrs John Gunn & Jonathan Ingersole, two of the Subscribing Witnesses to sd Will & Codicil personally Appearing, made Oath that they saw Luke Noble, Testator, Sign & Seal, & heard him pronounce & declare the foregoing to be his last will & Testament, & the sd Codicil to be a part of his sd Will, & that he was of sound mind & Memory, when he did it, & that they together with George Saxstone Sign'd it as witnesses to the sd Will & Codicil annexed, is ratified, approved, and confirmed, as the last Will & Testament of sd Decd,

pr John Stoddard

No comment, unless we might mention that churches were built before schools but schools came next.

Moses Noble

We find little concerning Luke's son Moses but that he was born in Westfield, Mass., April 1, 1710 and died in Southwick, Mass., Jan. 13, 1771. He joined the Westfield church July 30, 1732. In 1760 was called "innholder."

He married, Sept. 2, 1731, Mary Grant, a descendent of Matthew Grant of Windsor, Conn. After Moses' death she married Hezekiah Jones of Pittsfield, Mass.

Children of Moses and Mary.

Reuben, married (1) A. Ferguson, (2) _____ Scovett.
Ephraim, married Hannah Rising.
Mary, married *Aaron Phelps.*
Child, died same day born
Kezia, married Silas Fowler.
Tahan, married (1) E. Loomis, (2) _____ Loomis.
Anna, married Jonathan Hays.
Luke, died age 3.
Jemima, married Tristram Story.
Moses, married Lucy Brooker.

Another Noble Family

Alexander Noble was born Nov. 29, 1829 in Edinburgh, Scotland.

From a History of Northern Wisconsin we learn that he "came to Canada in 1837 with his parents. In 1856 came to Chambers Island, (in Green Bay, Wis.) and has since followed blacksmithing and farming, owning 200 acres of land. Has held about all the school and town offices and has been for the past seven years Chairman of the town. (1881).

He married, (1) Emily Vaughn, born 1834, died, 1872. (2), Maria Campbell in 1873; born in Mackinaw.

A daughter, Nellie, married Donnell Conde Howe, Sr. They have two children; Dr. Donnell Conde Howe, Jr. born April 14, 1910 who married Margaret E. Frantz, daughter of Sara (Wilcox) Frantz.

Dr. Gertrude E. Howe, a pediatrician. Both doctors with a Clinic at Sault Sainte Marie, Mich. (1954).

Warriner

The name means owner of a rabbit warren or a hunting reserve of large extent. "Officially, the warrener whose duties were similar to those of the Parker, forrester or woodward, all custodians of the forest, chase, park or warren." (Bardsley's English Surnames).

The Hundred Rolls of 1273 A.D. has the names of Robert le Warrener, of Somersetshire, Thomas Le Warrener, of London, and William le Warrener of Gloustershire.

Our William Warriner joined the settlers in Springfield, Mass., in 1638 and was made a freeman. He married Johanna Scant,

daughter of John Scant 1639. Their daughter Hannah was born 1643 and married Thomas Noble in 1660.

A tradition says that William Warriner, about 1600 eloped from Lincolnshire, England, with Lady Alice Clifford, daughter of Lord Howe or Howard, an English Admiral and made his escape into Yorkshire. While crossing a river some passengers were drowned. William and the lady were saved and settled in Yorkshire. From Americana we learn that the "Parish records establish a strong probability that the William Warriner mentioned many times in the Canterbury Cathedral Register, who had children christened in that church from 1601 to 1614, who buried several children in Canterbury churchyard, whose wife Alice was buried there in 1619 and of whom all records cease at that time, is the same William Warriner who eloped from Lincolnshire about 1600 with the Lady Alice and that he is the identical William Warriner who was in Springfield, Mass., in 1638."

If so he was a widower, at least fifty seven when he married Johanna Scant. He was 94 when he died in 1676 so he would have been only eighteen when he eloped with the Lady Alice. (Just like the hired help which he probably was.)

Johanna died Dec. 7, 1660 and on Oct. 2, 1661 he married Elizabeth Hitchcock, widow of Luke.

Dewey

The Dewey was an old Feudal family in French Flanders from which Douai in France takes it's name. Some of the family came to England with William the Conqueror and settled in Lincolnshire. The name is spelled many different ways, finally wearing down to the Dewey of our time. In family characteristics they have been sober, honest, industrious and long lived. Always progressive, in the front ranks of our armies, in our wars and have been leading pioneers in building up the country; foremost in law, medicine, theology, science and business.

The family has produced several notable men in this country, among them John Dewey, teacher and philosopher, Rear Admiral George Dewey, hero of Manila in the Spanish American War, and Thomas, present governor of New York.

Thomas Duee of Sandwich, Kent, England became a dissenter in early manhood and emigrated to America as one of the early settlers under Gov. Winthrop and the Rev. John Warham. He came settlers under Gov. Winthrop an dthe Rev. John Warham. He came

to Dorchester, Mass. in the early 1630's. He took land there as did many of the same group who later went farther west and settled Windsor, Conn.

He took the oath of a Freeman on May 14, 1634.

Thomas sold his land in Dorchester and went with or followed the party to Windsor, Conn. Matthew Grant compiled "A Book of Records of Town Ways in Windsor." Among these settlers were Grant himself, one of the leaders, George Phelps, William Phelps, Isaac Sheldon, Thomas Stoughton, Nicholas Palmer, Deacon William Gaylord, Samuel Phelps, Joseph Loomis, John Loomis, Roger Williams and another George Phelps.

We find that later many of these same families or their children, went to Westfield, Mass. and helped in the founding and settling of that town and were associated there with Thomas Noble. So we find that with all these marrying and intermarrying, a descendent of one of them is likely to be a descendent of most of them.

Thomas Dewey married, March 22, 1639, Frances Clark, relict of Joseph Clark. She had a daughter, Mary Clark. Thomas and Frances had five children and Thomas died in the fall 1648. He died intestate and his estate was settled by the "Corte" to the "Syxe children, 4 boyes, 2 gerlls; one gerl Mary Clark, 12 yeare old; one sone Thomas Deweye 8 yeare, Josiah Dewey 7 yeare old, Annah Dewey 5 yeare old, Israel Dewey 3 yeare old, Jydidiah Dewey 3 quarters of a yeare old."

After Thomas died, Frances married George Phelps, himself a widower. They had several children and moved to Westfield, Mass. with the first settlers there.

George Phelps first wife was Phillury Randall, the daughter of Philip Randall. She died April 29, 1648 and was the mother of Captain Isaac Phelps of whom later. Also of Captain Abraham and Joseph of E. Windsor.

The children of Thomas and Frances Dewey were,

Thomas, Jr., born, Feb. 16, 1640, Windsor, Conn.
Josiah, baptized Oct. 10, 1641.
Anna, baptized Oct. 15, 1643.
Israel, born, Sept. 25, 1645.
Jedediah, born, Dec. 15, 1647.

Our family line.

Thomas Dewey, the immigrant married, Frances Clark, 1638.
Thomas, Jr., 2nd generation married Constant Hawes, 1663.
Hannah Dewey, 3rd generation married Matthew Noble.

Thomas Dewey, immigant, married Frances Clark.
Josiah Dewey, 2nd generation, married Hepzibah Lyman.
Josiah Jr., 3rd generation married Mehitable Miller.
William, 4th generation, Simeon, 5th, Wm., 6th, Simeon, 7th., Julius, 8th, George, 9th. Was made Rear Admiral; hero of Manila Bay.

. . . . . .

Josiah 3rd, Josiah 4th generation, William 5th, Elijah, 6th, Elijah, 7th, Martin, 8th. Granville, 9th. George Martin, 10th., Thomas E. 11th., Governor of New York.
Jedediah, 2nd generation, Jedediah Jr. 3d., Jedediah 4th, Martin, 5th., Archibald, 6th., Archibald Sprague, 7th., John, 8th. Teacher and philosopher.

It may seem strange that while Admiral Dewey was of the ninth generation, John still living, 1950, is eighth and 22 years younger. On looking up the dates of birth we find that there was nearly fifty years difference between each of three generations in John's line. From Dewey Genealogy, 1898.

Stebbins

The name Stebbins is a corruption of Stebbing, from Stub, (Saxon Stybo, latin Stipes) a stump and ing, a field or meadow; may mean a stumpy field. The earliest mention of the name is in Domesday Book and was at that time applied to the villa of Stibing, which is believed to have been the name in use A.D. 900.

Rowland Stebbins the immigrant was born in England in 1594, died Northampton, Mass. Dec. 14, 1671. He married Sarah Whiting, born in England 1591 and with their four children, Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth, John and a servant girl, Mary Winche came to America in 1634 when the son Thomas was fourteen years old.

This Lieut. Thomas Stebbins married, in Springfield, Mass., Hannah, daughter of Deacon Samuel Wright of whom more later. Hannah died Oct. 16, 1660, Thomas lived till Sept. 15, 1683 when he died in Springfield.

Their son Samuel was born Sept. 19, 1646, died July 13, 1708. He first married Joanna, daughter of John and Joanna Lamb and his second wife was Abigail Brooks, born Jan. 25, 1666, died Nov. 24, 1746, daughter of William and Mary (Burt) Brooks.

Joanna, daughter of Samuel and Abigail married Ensign Matthew Noble.

As the Stebbins family brought a servant girl with them from England they must have been well to do and later some of the family displayed characteristics that at times go with prosperity. Quote.

"Thomas Stebbins and his wife, Jonathan Stebbins and others were 'presented by ye Grand jury to ye Court at Northampton March 26, 1676, some for wearing of silk and yt in a flouting manner & attire, for Long haire & other extravagances, Contrary to honest and Labor Order & Demeanor not becoming a Wilderness State at Least ye Profession of Christianity & Religion.'

Either Thomas had married again or had a son Thomas, as his wife Hannah died in 1660.

Rowland Stebbins, immigrant, married Sarah Whiting.
Lieut. Thomas Stebbins, 2nd generation married Hannah Wright.
Samuel Stebbins, 3rd generation, married 2nd, Abigail Brooks.
Joanna Stebbins, 4th generation, married Ensign Matthew Noble.

The Wrights

John Wright of Kelvedon, Essex County, England, had two sons, John Jr. and Robert, who both have descendents in America.

John Jr. was born in Kelveden, lived at Wrightbridge. He married twice. (1) _____ Emfell; (2) Bennett Greene. His son John 3rd married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Garroway. Their children were, Samuel, born about 1600 in Kelveden; Jane and Nathaniel.

Evidently the three John Wrights lived and died in England but Samuel and Nathaniel came to Springfield, Mass. among the first settlers. Nathaniel was a merchant and associate of Winthrop in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Deacon Samuel Wright was very religious. Served on the jury in 1639. When the minister went back to England he was employed to "Dispense the word of God in this place. Salary fifty shillings a month. He moved to Northampton and died there while sleeping in his chair." Feb. 17, 1695.

He married Margaret _____ of Springfield. Their daughter Hannah married Lieut. Thomas Stebbins in November, 1645.

Deacon Samuel's great grand daughter Joanna Stebbins married Ensign Matthew Noble and another great grand daughter, Ruth Wright married Serg't. Luke Noble.

Deacon Samuel Wright, immigrant, married Margaret _____.

Samuel Jr., 2nd generation, married Elizabeth Burt.
Joseph, 3rd generation, married Ruth Sheldon.
Ruth, 4th generation, married Luke Noble.
Moses Noble, 5th generation, married Mary Grant.
Mary Noble, 6th generation, married Aaron Phelps.
Mary Phelps, 7th generation, married Eager Noble.

The marriage of Mary Phelps and Eager Noble brings two Noble lines and two Wright lines together. They were distant cousins in both lines.

Elizabeth Burt was born 1630, married Samuel Nov. 24, 1653, the daughter of Henry and Eulalia (March) Burt.

Ruth Sheldon was daughter of Isaac Sheldon of Northampton, born August 27, 1663.

There is another Wright family in this country also descended from John Wright of Kelveden, England, which may be confused with Samuel's descendents. Robert, son of John and brother of John Jr. married Mary Greene and their son John married Grace Glasscock. Their two sons, Thomas and Anthony came over in 1640 and are the immigrant ancestors of the Wethersfield, Conn. family.
(From the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.)
Vol. 4

The Grant Family

Puritan Matthew Grant, on March 20, 1630, embarked with his family on the Mary and John at Plymouth, England and reached Boston Harbor, May 30, 1630. He settled at Dorchester, Mass. and was admitted as a freeman May 18, 1631, meaning he could vote and hold office and take part in the government, almost from the beginning of his life in this country.

With many others Matthew disliked the close union of church and state that characterized the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, as well as the growing tendency to establish the government in the hands of a privileged class and to minimize the voice of the people in the conduct of their own affairs.

Accordingly, in October of 1635, he went overland to the Connecticut River with the party that prepared for the settlement of Windsor. "There, freed from the trammels of a royal charter," he assisted in forming a democracy, the germ from which American political institutions have grown. He was a prominent man in the town.

Matthew Grant was born Oct. 27, 1601 in England. He married Pricilla Grey, born 1602, Nov. 16. They came to America in 1624 five and a half years later, bringing two children with them and Tahan, their third child was born in Dorchester, Mass. Feb. 3, 1633.

Tahan Grant married Hannah Palmer Jan. 22, 1662 or 3. She was baptized Oct. 11, 1640 and owned a covenant in the church at Windsor in 1663. They lived at Windsor on the Michael Try lot. Tahan was a blacksmith, brander of horses, constable, bailiff. They removed to East Windsor before 1680 and he died there May 30, 1693.

Serg't. Nicholas Palmer, Hannah's father was an early settler at Windsor and was sergeant in the Pequot fight at Mystic. Her mother died in 1646 and Nicholas married Joan, widow of John Purchase who had died in 1645.

Joseph Grant, son of Tahan was born May 14, 1673 at Windsor, and died circa March, 1744. He married Mary Warren (see Warren Family) May 1, 1701 who died Jan. 18, 1718, age 37.

They lived at Windsor, Conn. and Westfield, Mass. Joseph was Serg't., fence viewer, surveyor, packer, guager. Their daughter Mary Grant, born Sept. 6, 1710, Windsor, married Moses Noble Sept. 2, 1731 and died Jan., 1784, probably in Pittsfield. Their children are listed under "Moses Noble." After Moses' death Mary married Hezekiah Jones of Pittsfield.

The daughter Mary Noble married Aaron Phelps and they were the parents of Molly Phelps who married Eager Noble whose daughter Cynthia married Eleazer Curtis Wilcox Jr. George Wilcox was their son.

Matthew Grant died in Windsor, Conn., Dec. 18, 1681. The Grant Genealogy has the autographs of many of the family which proves that they were better educated than most of the other leading families of his time.

President Grant was an eighth generation descendent of Matthew through his oldest son Samuel, to his son Samuel, to Noah, Noah, Noah, Jesse, Ulyses S.

After Matthew's wife Priscilla died he married Susananah Capen Rockwell, widow of Deacon William Rockwell, daughter of Bernard Capen.

Children all by first wife: Samuel, Priscilla, Tahan, Matthew, John.

Warren

With all the material we have found we have been unable to ascertain the parentage of Mary Warren who married Joseph Grant in 1701. In the beginning of New England there were four men who came to the colonies and became ancestors of as many Warren families.

Richard, who came on the Mayflower.

Arthur, of Waymouth, Mass. and Plainfield, Conn.

John, of Watertown, Mass.

Peter of Boston, whose descendent, Dr. Joseph Warren was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill.

Possibly Mary (Warren) Grant may have been the granddaughter of Richard. He had two sons born in Plymouth, Mass., Nathaniel and Joseph. Nathaniel had a daughter Mary born March 9, 1660 who married but husband unknown. Mary (Warren) Grant is supposed to have been born about 1681, a discrepancy of 21 years unless there is a mistake in the birth or death records, which is possible.

Richard Warren came on the Mayflower and is supposed to have come from Greenwich, England. He was given the honorable prefix Mr. and was called "the grave Richard Warren," a man of integrity, justice and uprightness, of piety and serious religion. Also a "useful instrument during the short time he lived, bearing a deep share in the difficulties and troubles of the plantation."

He was one of the explorers in the shallop with nine others.

He was not of the Leyden company but joined the Pilgrims from London. Was signer of the Compact in Cape Cod Harbor Nov. 11, 1620 which was the first platform of civil government in New England.

His wife Elizabeth and five daughters came in the third ship, the Ann in 1623. Richard died in 1628 and Elizabeth remained a widow and died in 1673 aged 90. She was a woman of ability and prominence in the community.

Of the five daughters, one, Sarah, married John Cooke, who came on the Mayflower with his father Francis Cooke. An interesting feature of the marriage is that the fathers of each came on the Mayflower and the mothers came together on the Ann. Sarah Cooke, their daughter married Arthur Hathaway Jr. son of Arthur who came over in 1630.

Nathaniel Warren, son of Richard had four sons, Richard, Nathaniel, John, James and the daughter Mary. Joseph, Richard's other son had two sons Joseph and Benjamin.

(Genealogical Dictionary of New Eng., by James Savage.)
(Western New York Genealogies.)

Richard Warren in the Warren Genealogy published in 1854 is given an ancestry back to William the Conqueror and from him back to Rollo but later this was declared to be a mistake and refers to another Warren family. More likely the John Warren of Watertown.

However it is possible that all of these Warren Families might have sprung from the same Rollo, Rolf or Rov, the Scandinavian leader of the Norman pirates who settled at the mouth of the Seine.

The name comes from Garenne or Varenne, a small river in Normandy and it is here that the family is supposed to have originated. The ruins of the ancient baronial seat of the de Warrennes were still standing in 1832. The Norman ancestry has been traced to Rollo. He was granted the territory his men had occupied on condition that he defend it against attacks and receive baptism. He became the first Duke of Normandy but abdicated in favor of his son William Longsword (2) who ruled to 943. The third duke was Richard the Fearless (3) ; 943 to 997. His son Richard the Good (4) the fourth duke, 997 to 1027 had a son Robert the Magnificent (5) fifth duke died in 1035. He had a natural son by Arletta, daughter of Helena, the daughter of Fulbert a tanner who became William the Conqueror. He was born in Falaise, Normandy 1027 and died Sept. 9, 1087.

On October 14, 1066 he declared himself King of England. It was he who ordered a survey of England in 1085-1086 which resulted in the Domesday Book.

He married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin, Count of Flanders in 1053. His daughter Gundreda married William de Warren a kinsman of her father who was in command of the Battle of Hastings. (It was in this battle that Captain John Wilcox commanded 1000 lances *against* William the Conqueror.)

He was made earl and granted lands and built his castle in Sussex. Their son William de Warren second earl of Surrey, born about 1114, died 1138, married Elizabeth Isabel, daughter of Hugh, Count of Vermandois, son of Henry 1st. of France descendent of Henry the Great.

The Saxon Ancestry

Ealhmund of Kent (1), King of England, founder of the Saxon line had a son Egbert (2) who succeeded Brithric in the Kingdom of Wessex A.D. 800. He married Raedburk, had a son Ethelwolf (3) who reigned to his death 846. He married Osburh, daughter of Osalf his cup bearer. His son Alfred the Great (4), 849-899 became king March 23, 872 and gave his country a new deal (he promoted Military and other reforms especially in education).

He married Aleswitha of the royal house of Mercia; had three sons, three daughters. His second son King Edward (5) the Elder became King of the West Saxons and died 924. His daughter Edguia (6) married Charles the Third of France. Their son Louis D'Outremer (7), (Louis 4th, King of France), married Gerberger, daughter of Henry the First of Germany, leaving a daughter, Princess Gerberger (8). She married Albert First, Count of Vermandois. Their son Herbert (9) born 943, died 983 leaving a son Herbert (10), Count of Vermandois and Valois who died 1080, leaving a daughter Adela de Vermandois (11). She married Hugh the Great, son of Henry Second of France. Their Elizabeth Isabel (12) married William de Warren Second Earl of Surrey and here the Norman and Saxon lines merge and their son Reganel de Warrenne was the 13th generation from Rollo, Duke of Normandy. Then followed by generations; William (14), Sir John (15), John (16), Sir Edward (17), Sir Edward (18), Sir John (19), Sir Laurence (20), John (21), Sir Laurence (22), William (23), John (24), John (25), Christopher (26), William (27), Christopher (28), and John (29) who came to New England in 1630.

Then followed, John (30), John (31), Samuel (32), David (33), David (34), Daniel (35), Joseph (36), and James Goold Warren.

Our Mary (Warren) Grant is bound to be the descendent of one of the early Warren immigrants and her lineage may be determined by later research; hence this ancient history which may help in any such investigation and analysis.

The Phelps Family

On the ship Mary and John leaving Plymouth, England, reaching Boston Harbor, May 30, 1630 were several families who were to be closely associated in the years to follow.

There was Phillip Randall with his father and his daughter

Phillury. There were the three Phelps brothers, William, George and Richard who were the sons of William Phelps of Tewkesbury in Gloustershire, England whose father was James Phelps.

William was baptized in Tewkesbury Abbey church August 19, 1599. He moved to Dorsetshire, England where he married Elizabeth _____. With his wife, six children and two younger brothers, George and Richard he had a share in founding Dorchester, Mass., along with Matthew Grant, the Randalls and others. His wife died in 1635 and in 1635 he went to Connecticut with Matthew Grant and the group that founded Windsor, Conn.

His brother George married Phillury Randall. They had three sons and Phillury died April 28, 1648. She was the mother of Captain Isaac Phelps of the line we are following. After her death, George married Frances Clark Dewey, widow of Thomas Dewey, first of the Dewey line in America. George and Frances also had three sons.

In those days of the building of the colonies when there were few advantages for schooling, the Phelps families made a practice of seeing to it that at least the oldest son of each family learned to write.

Later on some of these Phelps families moved to Massachusetts and were associated with the Noble, Cornish, Loomis, Sacket, Warriner, Weller, Marshfield, Miller, Holyoke and Dewey families, in the founding of Westfield.

As Thomas Dewey the immigrant had died and George Phelps had married his widow it would have been his stepson Thomas Dewey Jr. participating in the founding and settlement of Westfield in which all these families and others were included.

Captain Isaac Phelps, son of George, was prominent in Westfield affairs, holding many public offices. He was the first school teacher, given the job when he was sixty-four at twenty pounds a year. Twelve years later was given the title of Captain and in 1724 when he was eighty six was elected Town Treasurer. He was a very religious man, had religious experiences.

The Phelpses are an ancient Staffordshire family, tracing back to the eleventh century, some of them coming from Boroughtown of Exeter, Devonshire, England. Back of that they date from northern Italy wen the name was Welf. Moving over into Germany the name become Guelph and still later some of them went to Scotland and became Phelps. The seat of the English branch was in Tewkesbury.

Queen Victoria and the House of Hanover has been traced back to Padu and was Welf lineage.

The Phelps - Wilcox Line

George Phelps, our immigrant ancestor was brother of William and Richard and son of William and grandson of James of Tewkesbury, Eng. who was born about 1520, married Joan _____. His son William was baptized August 4, 1560, married Dorothy _____. It was his three sons who came to America on the Mary and John in May of 1630.

George, immigrant and of the first generation in America was born 1605, m. (1) Phillury Randall, (2) Frances Clark Dewey.

His son, by first wife,

Capt. Isaac, 2nd generation, b. 1665. m. Ann Gaylord
Isaac Jr., 3rd generation, m. Mary Mosley
Aaron, 4th generation. m. Rachel Bagg
Aaron Jr., 5th generation. m. Mary Noble
Mary Phelps, 6th generation. m. Eager Noble
Cynthia Noble, 7th generation. m. Eleazer Curtis Wilcox Jr.
George Wilcox, 8th generation. m. Sarah Spencer

Mosley

John Mosley (or Mosely) was born in Lancashire, England. He came to Dorchester, Mass., married Cicely _____.

He died August 29, 1661 and she died the following Dec., 1661.

Their son John Mosley Jr., married Mary Newberry, born March 10, 1649, daughter of Major Benjamin, and Mary (Allyn) Newberry, Dec. 10, 1664. Their daughter Mary Mosley married Isaac Phelps Jr. June 26, 1729.

The line

John Mosley, immigrant, 1st generation m. Cicely
John Jr., 2nd generation m. Mary Newberry
Mary Mosley, 3rd generation m. Isaac Phelps Jr.
Mary Phelps, 4th generation m. Eager Noble

See Phelps family.

Gaylord

From the French Norman, Gaillard, a place name. The family came to England as early as 1248 or earlier. The name is still found in several French provinces.

That noteworthy ship, the Mary and John, leaving Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, arriving in Boston Harbor ten weeks later on May 30, was remarkable for having brought so eminent a group of settlers all on one trip. She had, among the one hundred and forty passengers the Rev. Warham and family, Roger Clap and William Gaylord with his family and brother John. Roger Clap has written of this memorable voyage, "There was preaching and expounding of the word of God every day for ten weeks together by our minister."

William Gaylord was born in Exeter, Devonshire, England, in 1585, the son of John and Jane (Wallin) Gaylord, "of good family and estate." He was a signer of the first Dorchester Land Grants, together with the Rev. Maverick and the Rev. Warham. He received his own grant in 1633. He applied for freeman Oct. 19, 1630 a few months after his arrival. Was a member of the General Court, juror, Selectman and Deputy, 1635-'36-'38.

He, with the Warham company, in 1636 removed to Windsor, Conn., where Matthew Grant and party had gone the year before to prepare for the settlement. They brought their church organization with them and Rev. Warham was pastor until his death in 1670. This church celebrated it's 275th anniversary in Nov. 1905. William Gaylord was a life deacon, held many local offices.

Deacon William married Ann Porter in England and they had five children to bring with them to New England. Ann died June 20, 1657 and he then married Elizabeth Drake. He died July 30, 1673, age 88.

His daughter Ann was born April 24, 1645, probably in Windsor. She married in 1662, Captain Isaac Phelps and died Sept. 27, 1690. (For her line see Phelps family.)

Bagg

The name means badge and has flourished in England since Robert Le Bagge of Caen of Normandy came with William the Conqueror. It is also said to have been brought into England by the Danish invaders.

John Bagg is believed to have emigrated from Plymouth, Devon-

shire, England, settling in Springfield, Mass. He married in 1657, Hannah Burt, daughter of Henry and Eulalia (March) Burt who had settled in Springfield in 1640. Hannah was born April 28, 1641, died 1680.

John and Hannah Bagg had ten children, of whom at least four were boys.

John, born, Mar. 26, 1665, died, 1740, married Mercy Thomas.
Daniel, born, 1668, died, 1738, married Hannah _____.
Jonathan, born 1675, died, 1746, married Mary Weller.
Jonas, born 1676, died 1689,

On June 26, 1729, Aaron Phelps married Rachel Bagg. They were both born, 1695. According to dates this Rachel should be the grand daughter of the immigrant John and his wife Hannah (Burt) Bagg and would be the daughter of one of their sons; and there is a record of one Rachel, daughter of John, Jr. and Mercy (Thomas) Bagg, born 1608, who married (1) Pelatiah Mogan and (2) Ebenezer Day Jr.

Our Rachel who married Aaron Phelps would necessarily be the daughter of either Daniel or Jonathan. We find no record but considering everything she is quite sure to be one of this family.

Eager Family, Pronounced Ager, Long A

Settled for two hundred years in County Kerry, Ireland, the family probably sprung from the ancient family of Aucher, Alcher, Ealcher, first Earl of Kent, 836 to 865 A.D.

Among the earlier settlers of that family were; Walter Fitz Aunger, lord of the manor of Losenham, in Kent, time of King John; Henry Fitz Aucher, of Kent who went to the seige of Carlaverock with Edward the First; and Henry Fitz Auger, who, between 1309 to 1324 had 75 Parliamentary writs addressed to him and writs of military summons as Alchurus, Aucherus and Augerus. Some of the spelling changes have gone from Echard, Achard, Auger, Ager, Agar, Eager, Eagar to Egyr.

Quote from Mrs. I. P. Trotter's document.

"William Eager emigrated from Wales, about 1630 A.D., coming to Plymouth, Mass. He was English according to tradition born in England, died in Marlborough, Mass. April 4, 1690. Was married by Captain Marshall Oct. 7, 1659 in Malden, Mass., to Ruth Hill, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Long) Hill of Malden.

(Vital Records to 1850, p. 199. Marriages Malden, Mass.)

Ruth was born in Malden, 1640, died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 6, 1679. (age 39 G.R.I.) grave record, Cemetery, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Vital Statistics.

Children:

William, born, Feb. 20, 1661. Died in infancy.
William, born, Nov. 30, 1662.
Zachariah, born, Oct. 1667. died July 5, 1742. Married Elizabeth Newton, born, Jan. 3, 1672.
Abraham, born, 1670, Malden, Mass. died Oct. 25, 1734 in Shrewsbury, Mass. Married, Mar. 22, 1692 in Shrewsbury, Mass. Lydia Woods, born July 11, 1672 in Marlborough, Mass. (Hudson, p. 478. A. H. Ward Family Register, p. 64.
Zerubbabel, born, June 8, 1672 in Cambridge, Mass. (1st Church Record p. 234) _____ Married Hannah Kerley, born 1678, Marlborough. (Hudson)
Margaret, born, Oct. 26, 1774, Cambridge, Mass. (Cambridge Vital Statistics Vol. 1 p. 14)
Ruth, born, Feb. 1, 1677 Cambridge, Mass. (1st Ch. Rec. p. 234) Married Nov. 11, 1695, Lieut. John Bannister who died Dec. 25, 1767, age 90. Hudson p. 313)
Sarah, born, June 25, 1678, Cambridge, Mass. (Camb. Vital Sta., Vol 1 p. 222)

These eight are children of William and Ruth (Hill) Eager who died Jan. 6, 1679 age 39. (G.R.I. Cambridge Vital Statistics.)

William Eager married (2nd) April 12, 1680, Lydia (Barret) Cole, widow of Arthur Cole in Cambridge, Mass. and settled in Marlborough, Mass. before 1682. He was one of the original proprietors of the plantation purchased from the Indians in 1684, now Marlboro. (Hudson p. 355)

Their children;

Mercy, born, Oct. 20, 1682.
Lydia.
James, Married Tabitha Howe.
Esther.
Jacob.
John.

This is a correct list of the children of William Eager taken from certified copy of his will which I have.

Signed, Mrs. I. P. Trotter."

William Eager died in Marlboro, Mass. April 4, 1690. The Indian name of the plantation was Ockoocangansett.

Our line:

William Eager, 1st generation, married Ruth Hill.
Captain Abraham, 2nd generation, married Lydia Woods.
Captain Benjamin, 3rd generation, married Abigail Johnson.
Lydia, 4th generation, married Matthew Noble.
Benjamin Eager Noble, 5th generation, married Mary Phelps.
Cynthia Noble, 6th generation, married Eleazer Curtis Wilcox, Jr.

Sheldon

Sheldon means "of Shelden," a chapelry in the Parish of Bakewell, county Derby, as well as the Parishes of Shelden in counties Devon and Warrick. This old English family has, during many centuries scattered over several counties of England; Worcestershire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Cheshire.

The information concerning the elder Isaac Sheldon is vague and unsatisfactory; mostly suppositional. He is supposed to have come over on the Mayflower when he was seven years old. His name is not on the list of Mayflower passengers but as there were a number of children on the ship, it is possible but highly improbable; and compared with another supposition most unreasonable.

He is supposed to be the father of another Isaac Sheldon who is supposed to have been born in Essex, near London in 1629 and was in Windsor, Conn., in 1640 when he was eleven year old. We assume that from here on the record is factual and that the two men were really father and son.

This Isaac Jr. lived in Windsor until after his marriage, when he moved to Northampton, Mass., with his father-in-law Thomas Woodford. They were among the first colonists there and Isaac was one of the first selectmen. He died there July, 1709 and was said to be a rich man.

His wife was Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Blott) Woodford, whom he had married in Windsor in 1653. Their daugh ter Ruth Sheldon married Joseph Wright. She was born August 27, 1663 and had a twin named Thankful.

Ruth Wright, their daughter, married Luke Noble, his second wife and mother of our line.

Abigail Johnson

Captain Edward Johnson, son of William Johnson was born in Canterbury, Kent, England in 1588.

He came to Charlestown, Mass., with the first emigrants but soon returned to England. About 1636 he came again bringing his wife, seven children and three servants. Lived in Woburn, Mass., and was a prominent man in the community.

He held offices in the town, was active in starting the first church there and commanded the first military company of Woburn. Was a writer of verses and quite famous as a surveyor and early explorer, so was appointed to help make a map of the Colony. He died in Woburn, April 23, 1662; his wife Susan in 1689. Children were Edward, George, *William*, Martha, Matthew, John.

William, was born in Canterbury, England, March 22, 1628, died 1704. Was a freeman in 1655 and that same year married, on May 16, Esther, daughter of Elder Thomas Wiswell. Children were William, *Captain Edward*, Ebenezer, Esther, Joseph, Susanna and Abigail.

Captain Edward Johnson, the immigrant. His son,
William, 2nd generation, father of Abigail, born Oct. 4, 1674.
Capt. Edward, 3rd generation, father of Abigail, born Feb. 19, 1693.
Deacon Edward, 4th generation, father of Abigail, No birth date.

There was an Abigail in three generations of this family. The Eager family lived for a time in Malden, a few miles from Woburn where the Johnson family lived, and the Abigail Johnson who married Benjamin Eager would have been the daughter of Deacon Edward.

Some of the Eagers moved on to Marlboro and later to Shrewsbury, Mass. Lydia, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Eager married the third Matthew Noble whose son married Mary Phelps and were the parents of Cynthia, the mother of George Wilcox.

Newberry

Thomas Newberry was one of the earliest settlers in Dorchester, Mass. He received a grant of one hundred acres of land on the Neponset in March of 1634 and many grants in Dorchester and laid out a large farm in Squantum.

After the Grant party had gone to Windsor, Conn., to prepare for the settlement, he sold land with the intention of going there but died in the winter of 1635-'36.

The family moved on as planned, probably with the Warham group. The widow married Rev. Warham.

The son, Major Benjamin Newberry was one of the first proprietors of Windsor; was counselor and representative and commanded the Military Department. He married Mary, daughter of Matthew Allyn, June 11, 1646. He died Sept. 11, 1689.

Mary Newberry, born March 10, 1649, daughter of Major Benjamin, married John Mosley Dec. 10, 1664 and their daughter Mary Mosley married Isaac Phelps Jr. June 26, 1729.

Woods

John Woods, emigrant, came from England to America on the ship Hopewell in 1635 and settled first, in Sudbury, Mass., removing to Marlboro, Mass. in 1659. He was born in England about 1610, died in Marlboro July 10, 1678. He was a pin maker by trade and served as sergeant in the Marlboro garrison house. He married Mary Parmenter, daughter of John and Bridget Parmenter who died August 17, 1690.

Children:

Mary, born 1637, married John Bellows. died Sept 16, 1707.

Hannah, born 1638, married John Lavens, died Oct. 20, 1666.

John, born 1641. below. married Lydia Rice.

Frances, born 1645, married James Howe. died May 14, 1718.

James, born 1647, married, died Aug. 7, 1668.

Catherine, born 1651, married Joseph Newton, died June 26, 1677.

Isaac, born 1655, died, July 18, 1720.

SECOND GENERATION

John Woods, Jr. born in Sudbury, May 8, 1641; died in Marlboro April 5, 1716. He married, about, 1669, Lydia Rice, daughter of Edward and Agnes (Bent) Rice who was also born in Sudbury, Dec. 10, 1649 and died in Marlboro, Sept. 24, 1723. They were the parents of,

Lydia, born Apr. 20, 1672. married Abraham Eager. died Jan. 7, 1739. The line to the connection with the Wilcox family will be found in "The Eager Family."

Hotchkiss

New Haven, Connecticut was founded by Puritans led by Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport in 1637. The government was a strict theocracy — religion a test for citizenship — life regulated by rigid rules. This colony has been given the credit for the Blue Laws.

Two brothers, John and Samuel Hotchkiss of Essex County, England are supposed to have come to New Haven with Davenport. John settled in Guilford and nothing more is known of him. Samuel settled in New Haven and in 1641 married Elizabeth Cleverly; both so young as to need permission from parents in England. They had a large family, many of their descendents prominent men, outstanding in the professions, business and inventions. Many are Yale graduates. Samuel died Dec. 28, 1663, Elizabeth, 1681. Their sons were John, Samuel, James, Joshua, Daniel. Our line.

Captain John (2), b. 1643. d. 1689. m. Elizabeth Peck, b. Mar. 10, 1649 on Dec. 5, 1672. She d. 1730. (Was dau of Henry and Elizabeth Peck). 8 children.

Captain John (3), b. Oct. 11, 1673, d. Apr. 17, 1732. m. Mary Chatterton, b. Nov. 29, 1673, NH. d. July 26, 1741, dau. Wm. Chatterton. They settled in Wallingford, Ct. He was a proprietor and Justice of the Peace. Buried in Cheshire. 9 children.

Captain John (4), b. June 27, 1694, NH V. d. Feb. 1777. m. Mar. 10, 1719, Mariam, b. Dec. 10, 1700. d. Jan. 10, 1765. dau. Richard and Sarah (Clark) Wood. Their 8th child.

John (5), b. Sept. 1735, d. June, 1800, m. Feb. 14, 1756, Phebe Gillam. The record of this family is incomplete and there are discrepancies in all we find, though all the children are accounted for except Luke, whose birth date is bracketed which means doubtful. Apr. 9, 1762. No more about him but all the evidence indicates that either he died young and another son born Aug. 20, 1778 (tombstone record) was named for him or that they are one and the same Luke and a mistake in the records. We believe that our Luke is one of this family.

Luke (6), b. in Conn., probably Wallingford. d. 1843 in Penn'a. m. Lovina Rich. In 1814 land was deeded to Luke Hotchkiss and Lovina his wife in Hampton, Washington Co., N.Y. and in May, 1821 deeded from them to M. Wheeler. It was at this time that Luke and family again removed, this time to Randolph Tp. Crawford Co., Penn'a. where he settled on Dona-

tion land. He was a farmer, hotel keeper and Justice of the Peace. Lovina d. Oct. 10, 1838 and Luke m. Betsey Gillet Dec. 27, 1838.

John (7), b. June 28, 1815 in Conn. or Hampton, N. Y. m. Susan Hathaway, b. 1820. They first lived on the state road at New Richmond, later moving to Brown Hill in Rockdale Tp. 9 children; Oliver, Edwin, Esther and Oscar died young or unmarried.

Lovina Amanda, b. abt. 1839, Randolph. m. Ezra Pierce. 6 children, all died young except Luther who m. Eva East. 2 children. Leila, m. _____ Showalter. Bertha, m. _____Gillespie.

Mary Elizabeth (8), b. May 13, 1843. (See Wilcox Branch of Julius).

George, m. Dillie Smith. 2 children Nellie, Isaac. He m. (2) Estelle Osborne. 1 son. He m. (3) Marian Higby. 1 son.

Clarissa Adelle (8), b. Dec. 4, 1857. (See Wilcox Branch of George N.)

Eldora Laverne (8), b. Oct. 25, 1861. d. Jan. 6, 1946. m. Sept. 10, 1878 Alvin A. Baird, b. Dec. 16, 1850, d. Mar. 15, 1926. Children, Oscar Hotchkiss and Marian Autumn.

Oscar H. Baird (9), b. Nov. 3, 1881. d. Nov. 3, 1946. m. June 4, 1907, Petronelle Hummer, b. Mar. 6, 1881. They met at Edinboro Teacher's College. Petronelle Graduated 1902. Each taught 5 years. Children Helen Hummer and Oscar Neil.

Marian Autumn Baird (9), b. Aug. 2, 1901. Graduated, Lincolnville High School, 1919: Edinboro Teachers College, 1920; Univ. Penn'a, 1931; Master Degree Rackham School of Special Education, Univ, Michigan, 1945. Certificate in Public School Psychology, Penn'a State College and Wayne County Training School, Northville, Mich. In 1952 President of the Association of Special Education Curriculum and Supervision of Penn'a. Member Delta Kappa Gamma National Teachers Association. She m. Dec. 29, 1930, Paul S. Keiser of Philadelphia. Children, Robert, b. Oct. 7, 1932. James, died in infancy.

Helen Hummer Baird (10), b. Apr. 15, 1908. Graduated Allegheny College 1929. Taught English in High School 5 years. m. June 28, 1934, Leonard Donaldson, b. July 4, 1908. Children, John Lynn (11), b. June 16, 1936. Kurt Neiman (11), b. Jan. 28, 1939. Craig Hummer (11), b. Dec. 26, 1942. Mary Petronelle (11), b. June 13, 1945.

Oscar Neil (10), son of Oscar H. and Petronelle Baird, b. Nov. 22, 1909. Served in the Navy 2 years and 7 months. Petty Officer. He attended West Chester College. m. 1938 Violette Blick. One son Alvin Albert, b. Jan. 9, 1939.

Hathaway

The records, if any, of a man named Hathaway, who, with his family migrated from New England to Crawford Co., Pa., about 1821 have been lost to his descendents. He had a wife and at least three children. Nathan, Mary and Susan a baby. He died when Susan was three years old in 1823. The widow had a very hard time. She married again but as the country was new, and only now being settled, life continued to be rugged. No records were kept in the county at that time. The girls married young; Mary to Luke Hotchkiss, Jr. and Susan, at sixteen to John, Luke's brother.

The first Hathaways to come to America were Arthur and John who came about 1630 from one of the Welsh counties of Great Britain. John was in Barnstable for a time but moved to Taunton, the part now Berkley, where he had land in 1638. His children were born in Taunton.

Arthur came to Dorchester, Mass. Was in Marshfield 1643; Plymouth, 1656. Married, had son Arthur. (1635 - 1711)

This Arthur Jr. married, in Duxbuy, Nov. 20, 1652, Sarah Cooke, daughter of John Cooke, who came over on the Mayflower with his father Francis Cooke. The remainder of the the family came later on the Ann. John Cooke married Sarah Warren, daughter of Richard Warren another Mayflower passenger whose family came on the Ann with the Cooke family.

Arthur Hathaway Jr. had two children born in Duxbury. After 1655 he removed to Dartmouth, had other children there. He was "Selectman Com. to adms oaths in 1671." Named in a deed of confirmation to the Dartmouth proprietors by Wm. Bradford Nov. 13, 1694. Children named in will, John, Thomas, Jonathan, Mary, Lydia, Hannah.

Seth Hathaway came from England and acquired land in North Dartmouth, Mass., later called New Bedford.

Nicholas Hathaway, born in England, tradition says from Ruardean on River Wye between the Wye, a Welsh river and the Severn in the northern part of Forest of Dean, Gloustershire. Lineage proved by coat of arms in possession of his descendents handed down through his grandson Deacon Abraham. It bears an old in-

scription stating, "This Coat of Armour is of very ancient erection in the church of Ruardean in Gloustershire and pertained to the family of Hathaway of the same place."

The records indicate that all these Hathaways were relatives coming as they did from the same area. and eventually settling in cities not far apart in Massachusetts.

Susan (Hathaway) Hotchkiss must be descended from one of these men and we hope to find records identifying which one.

The Forest of Dean is in Gloustershire, Eng. and borders on Monmouthshire which is commonly included in Wales for administrative purposes and the three western counties of England are more Welsh than English as the Columbia Encyclopedia says, "The eastern boundary (of Wales) was drawn by the act of Union in 1536 on a purely political basis and disregarded cultural and linguistic distribution. Welsh speaking areas were added to Hereford, Shropshire and Gloustershire in England.

Stratford on Avon is on the border of Warrickshire just over the line from Gloustershire. Home of Anne (Hathaway) Shakespeare.

Jervis

The name Jervis, Jarvis, Jervays, Jarvey, Jarvice, Gervase, Gervys is French, the original name Gervais. The ancient seat of the family was at Bretagne, France and the first name found there is Jean Gervais who lived about 1400. In a work entitled "The Norman People, Their Existing Descendents in the British Dominions and the U.S.A." is the name of Richard Gervasius of Normandy who lived in 1180.

The name has been enrolled in nearly all the professions and pursuits of life. Among them, Earl St. Vincent Sir John Jervis, British Admiral whose fame gave him a place in Westminster Abbey. John Wesley Jarvis, portrait painter, born 1780 South Shields-on-Tyne, England, died Jan. 12, 1841. He was one of the most accomplished artists of his time and was a nephew of John Wesley.

The coat of arms had a frog and pineapple on the shield; the motto, "Strong in Prosperity, Stronger in Adversity."

There were several early immigrants coming to America but information connecting any one of them with the Jervis families of western Pennsylvania is not available.

John Jervis was a merchant in Boston; he died 1648. William, another immigrant had a son William Jr., Samuel, Stephen, Abra-

ham and daughter Mary. William Jr. had Isaiah, b. 1705, Benajah, b. 1710, William, 1712, Henry, 1714, Jonathan and Augustine, 1727 and Eliphalet.

Stephen Jervis, born in England in 1630 was an attorney who settled at Huntington, Long Island. He had a son Stephen Jr., who had a son Stephen 3rd, b. June 2, 1783 and Abraham b. April 26, 1685.

Captain Nathaniel Jarvis was born in Wales. He commanded a ship plying between Bristol, England and Jamaica where he married the widow of a rich planter and in 1688 settled in Boston, Mass. and became a merchant.

Kellogg

Here are a few of the spellings of the name from away back. Kelog, Kellog, Kyllyogge, Kellogue, Keelogg, Kelhogg, Kilhog, Kellock, Calaug, and others.

The immigrant ancestor was Lieut. Joseph Kellogg who was baptized in Eng. 1626; date of birth unknown. Neither is it known when he came over but he was in Farmington, Ct. in 1651.

His father was Martin (or Martyn), a weaver, baptized Nov. 1595, son of Phillippe. These are the first of the name in England from whom the American Kelloggs can trace descent with certainty.

The line follows.

Phillippe of England.
Martyn, bapt. Nov. 1595; a weaver. m. Prudence Bird.
Lieut. Joseph, bapt. Eng. 1626. The immigrant ancestor.
Jonathan, b. Hadley, Mass., Dec. 25, 1679. m. Ann Newton, b. Apr. 13, 1692, Colchester, Ct. dau of James Newton of Kingston, R.I.
Stephen, b. Colchester, Ct., March 15, 1724.
Silas, b. Middlebury, N.Y. Nov. 2, 1781, m. Jan. 1805. Silvia Chapman, b. Sept. 13, 1785, dau. Hanes Chapman.
Ezekiel, b. June, 1810, m. Oct. 1833 Lydia Brooks of Persia, N. Y. b. Feb. 23, 1816.
Oscar H, b. Feb. 4, 1854. m. Jan. 8, 1876 Kate Parker.
Alton H. b. Nov. 20, 1876. m. Kate Bernice Jervis dau. of Arthur and Mary (Wilcox) Jervis.

The immigrant Joseph Kellogg had another son Ensign Stephen who was the father of Deacon Daniel Kellogg who married Hannah Noble, dau. of Matthew and settled in Sheffield, Mass.

Howe

The name Howe, How, Hoo or Hooe is of Norman origin from the time of William the Conqueror and was originally De la Howe, meaning "from the hills."

Several men of the name, some with their families emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the sixteen thirties. Abraham and James settled in Roxbury, another Abraham in Watertown, Edward in Lynn and John in Sudbury.

Abraham of Watertown and John of Sudbury are both ancestors of the Conde- Howe families and Edward ancestor of our Wilcox family. John Howe was a son of John How of Warrickshire who was a son of John How of Hoarhull or Hodinhull a descendent of Lord Charles How.

Edward Howe (1), wife and five children embarked on the Truelove for New England Sept. 19, 1635, listed as, Edward How, husbandman, aged 60; Elizabeth, 50; Jeremie, 21; Sara, 12; Ephraim, 9; Isaac, 7; William, 6.

They settled in Lynn, Mass. Edward was a man of ability, of good report a highly respected citizen. Admitted a free man Dec. 8, 1636: was chosen deputy to the General Court in 1638 and same year listed as owning 210 acres of land. He died suddenly in April, 1639.

The family moved to New Haven, Connecticut about 1644. By this time Jeremiah (2), was married; wife's name Elizabeth. Was dismissed from church in Lynn and admitted to church in New Haven. He took the oath of fidelity in May, 1647. Later he, with his sons, Zachariah and Nathaniel and his brother Ephraim removed several miles north and settled in Wallingford among the first settlers, proprietors and taxpayers. His will is dated Nov. 15, 1677. In this will it is recited that he is a mariner and about to sail for the Barbadoes and leaves everything to his wife Elizabeth. Appended to the will is the following.

"We, whose names are underwritten do hereby signify and declare that we are fully satisfied."

Zachary How
Nathaniel How
Jeremiah How
Joseph How

Zachary How (3), b. Lynn, Mass. m. Sarah Gilbert. He d. June, 1703. Sarah d. Sept. 22, 1740 in Wallingford. Their daughter

Sarah Howe (4), b. Oct. 30, 1675, d. Nov. 1, 1743. m. Nathaniel Curtis. Their daughter

Comfort Curtis (5), m. Ephraim Munson.

Jemima Munson (6), m. Eleazer Curtis Wilcox. See Curtis family.

. . . . . .

Abraham How (1) settled first in Watertown, Mass. later removeing to Marlborough, Mass. and was there when it was incorporated as a town in 1660. (As a city 1890.)

On March 26, 1658 he married Hannah Ward, daughter of William Ward who was an ancester of General Artemas Ward of the Revolutionary war. (Not Artimus Ward, the humorist).

Abraham's daughter Hannah (2), born Nov. 9, 1663 in Marlborough married her cousin Elizur How (2), son of John (1) of Sudbury. See below.

. . . . . .

John How (1), came to Sudbury in 1729: married Mary _____ _____, had eleven children, eight of them sons. Samuel, (below) was the first born and Elizur the youngest.

The line:

John How (1), b. in England. m. Mary _____.

Captain Elizur Howe (2), b. Jan. 18, 1662. m. Hannah (2), Nov. 1684.

Ephraim Howe (3), b. Mar. 30, 1699. m. Jan. 8, 1723, Eliizabeth Rice.

Stephen Howe (4), b. Dec. 1, 1723. m. Jan. 30, 1751, Elizabeth Beaman. Dau. Abraham and Mary (Rice) Beaman, b. Jan. 8, 1727. d. Jan. 1, 1808. He was a soldier in Capt. William's company in 1757.

Ephraim Howe (5), b. June 6, 1754. m. Nov. 20, 1782, Hannah Maynard, dau. Joseph and Abigail (Jennings) Maynard, b. Framingham, Mass. Apr. 2, 1759.

Moses Howe (6), b. Oct. 6, 1783. m. Mar. 16, 1807, Lucy Temple, dau. John and Dorothy (Stowe) Temple, b. Apr. 22, 1786. d. Apr. 20, 1862.

Moses Maynard Howe (7), b. 1813, m. Hester Alida Conde. See Conde.

Charles Warner Howe (8), b. Apr. 4, 1846, d. July 10, 1879. m. Kate Ealer.

Donnell Conde Howe (9), b. Oct. 29, 1875. m. Nellie Noble, dau. of Alexander Noble who was born Nov. 29, 1829 in Edinburgh, Scotland. (See "Another Noble Family").

Donnell Conde Howe, Jr. (10), b. Apr. 14, 1910. m. Margaret Frantz. (See Wilcox, Branch of Julius)

Samuel Howe, son of John of Sudbury, married Martha, daughter of John Bent. Among their descendents was Elias Howe who invented the sewing machine, Samuel was the builder of the Red Horse Tavern which Henry Wadsworth Longfellow called The Wayside Inn. John How brought with him from England a coat of arms which is now on the wall of the How tavern. It was owned by five Howe generations. Eventually was bought by Henry Ford. Longfellow describes it in his Tales,

As ancient is this hostelry
As any in the land may be,
Built in the old Colonial day
When men lived in a grande way,
With ample hospitality;
A kind of old Hobgoblin Hall
Now somewhat fallen to decay,
With weather stains upon the wall,
And stairways worn, and crazy doors,
And creaking and uneven floors,
And chimneys huge, and tiled and tall.
A region of repose it seems,
A place of slumbers and of dreams,
Remote among the wooded hills;
For there no noisy railway speeds,
Its torch-race scattering smoke and gleeds;
But noon and night, the panting teams
Stop under the great oaks, that throw
Tangles of light and shade below,
On roofs and doors and window sills.
Across the road the barns display
Their lines of stalls, Their mows of hay,
Through the wide doors the breezes blow,
The wattled cocks strut to and fro,
And, half effaced by rain and shine
The Red Horse prances on the sign.

The landlord himself (Squire Lyman Howe) is thus portrayed.

But first the landlord will I trace;
Grave in his aspect and attire;
A man of ancient pedigree,
A Justice of the Peace was he,

Known in all Sudbury as "The Squire."
Proud was he of his name and race;
Of old Sir William and Sir Hugh,
And in the parlor, full in view,
His coat of arms well framed and glazed
Upon the wall in colors blazed;
He beareth gules upon his shield,
A chevron argent in the field,
With three wolfs heads, for the crest
A wyvern, parts per-pale addressed
upon a helmet barred; below
The scroll reads, "By thee name of How."
And over this, no longer bright
Though glimmering with a latent light,
Was hung the sword his grandsire bore
in the rebellious days of yore,
Down there in the Concord fight.

. . . . . .

The history of the Mayflower and of the Plymouth Colony's second governor is too well known to go into detail here. There are many descendents of Governor Bradford, among them the Conde - Howe families. Quote from a manuscript in the Howe family. "An ancient Bradford bible, and old letters and other relics (of Mary Bradford) which brought the record to the Howe family, was burned in a hotel fire at Lake Mills, Wisconsin about 1890. Mary Bradford was the maiden name of Hester Alida Conde's mother."

It has been impossible with the material at hand to trace the lineage but no doubt it can be found in the older libraries in the east. All we have learned is that this Mary Bradford who married Isaac Conde was the daughter of James and Keziah (Higbie) Bradford.

Adam Conde, Immigrant Ancestor

The coming to America of Adam Conde as a child was a tragedy before his arrival as both father and mother died of ship fever on the long voyage over. Their names are unknown.

It has been said that he was descended, through Godfrey de Conde from the royal family of France that produced the "Great Conde." (le Grande Conde). The French title of prince of Conde was borne by a branch of the house of Bourbon, the first to bear it the Huguenot leader, Louis de Bourbon (1530-69), the fifth son of Charles de Bourbon duke of Vendome. His son Henry, prince

of Conde (1552-88) also belonged to the Huguenots. His heir was Henry, prince of Conde (1588-1646). In 1609 King Henry IV arranged a marriage for him with Charlotte de Montmorency.

Their son Louis II de Bourbon, prince of Conde, born in Paris on Sept. 8, 1621 was the Great Conde, celebrated French general. He died Nov. 11, 1686. There are some 20 villages in France named Conde. The Encyclopedia Brittanica gives an extended outline of the exploits of the family.

A card index has been found in the Bibliotheque Wallone, Pieterskerkhof, of Leiden, (Leyden) Holland listing perhaps a hundred individuals named Conde. However, the archives of Leiden are of no service in tracing the family until the identity of Adam's parents can be ascertained.

On his arrival in America the child Adam Conde found a home in the family of Johannes Lansing. (1675-1771). who was one of the early Dutch settlers of Albany, N. Y. As Johannes married Helena Sanders in 1704, Adam probably came later.

On Sept. 29, 1724, Adam was elected Constable of the First Ward of Albany and a year later was elected High Constable of Albany for the ensuing year.
(Munsell; "Annals of Albany" Vol. 8)

Later on Adam Conde moved to Schenectady, N. Y. and on April 12, 1734 joined the Reformed Dutch Church at Schenectady.
(Records of Rfd. Dutch ch. Sch'dy, (1694-1800)

His name appears on a list of freeholders of the town of Schenectady dated April 3, 1744.
(Pearson; Hist. of Sch'dy Patent, p. 37.)

On October 30, 1736 Adam married Catherine de Graaf, born Jan. 10, 1719, daughter of Jesse and Aeltie (Alida) (Hennions) de Graaf.
(Sanders; Early Hist. of Sch'dy. from Boek Dutch ch).

His wife joined the church July 15, 1742. (Church Records.)

Dutch was the native language of the early settlers and English the official language of the period, which resulted in confusion in spelling and in the use of proper names, Conde appears on the records as Konde, Condy, Condey, Condesche, Condie and Condeze.

On July 18, 1748 Adam Conde was killed by the Indians at the Beukendal massacre, one of the last outrages of the French and Indian war near the old de Graaf house about three miles west of Schenectady on the Sacandaga turnpike.

(New York, Genealogical and Biographical record, Vol. 59.)

The Conde line:

Adam Conde, immigrant m. Catherine de Graaf. d. July 18, 1748.

Jesse, bapt. Mar. 13, 1743. m. July 8, 1762 Parthenia Ogden, dau. of Jonathan Ogden and moved to what is now Charlton, Saratoga Co. N. Y. Had 12 chil. Isaac the 11th.

Issaac, b. June 23, 1785, bapt. Aug. 21, 1785. d. Dec. 11, 1878. The following record from family bible. Isaac Conde m. May 11, 1815, Mary Bradford, dau. of James and Keziah (Higbie) Bradford.

Children:

Jesse James Conde, b. Jan. 19, 1817.

Hester Alida Conde, b. Aug. 25, 1819. m. Moses Maynard Howe.

George W. Conde, b. Oct. 25, 1824.

Nancy Conde, b. Nov. 28, 1826.

Jane Amanda Conde, m. Chas. Truax 1843. d. 1845. buried Scotia, N. Y.

— PART TWO —

GEORGE WILCOX

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

George Wilcox was a man with a dream and an ambition to make a success of farming: with a love of the land, of working in the soil and living in the country.

George was born March 13, 1810 in Granville, Mass., and died Dec. 17, 1886 on his farm in Rockdale Township, Crawford Co., Penn'a.

There had been three moves in his life before he found the valley of his dreams and settled there for the rest of his life and he was then forty-four years old. The first was when he was eight when his father pulled up stakes and took the family to Oneida Co. N. Y. where the Erie Canal was in course of construction. His next move was when he was twenty-six and he took his bride in an ox-wagon through the woods to a farm he had acquired in Chautauqua Co. where he had built a log house on a former trip.

This farm was near the village of Panama, in Harmony Township and just over the Pennsylvania state line on the Goshen road. This move was real pioneering but the country was more settled when, eighteen years later he saw greater opportunity forty miles southwest in Pennsylvania and moved again. He had found the land he wanted.

He was a descendent of many Puritan immigrant ancestors, eight generations down the line, who had settled around the Massachusetts Bay and who with others had founded the cities and towns of what later were Massachusetts and Connecticut. His father's side of the family had scattered around Connecticut until his grandfather living in Farmington had moved his family over the state line to Granville, Mass.

This grandfather was Eleazer Curtis Wilcox who had married Jemima Munson during the latter part of the Revolutionary war in which he had served with his father and two brothers, Josiah and Ezra. When Eleazer and Jemima were married they first lived in Farmington where their son Eleazer Curtis Jr. and daughter Rachel were born. There are no records of any other children and family tradition says that Junior was an only son.

The father was a solid respectable citizen and a well-to-do farmer whose son must have been something of a disappointment. However he must have had a charm that may have somewhat mitigated any misgivings the parents might have felt over his lack of stability as he persuaded a girl from a good family to run away and marry him against her parents wishes, thus becoming disinherited and losing her share in her father's estate. That Eleazer Jr. was only nineteen and Cynthia not yet seventeen we know from the records.

The rattle-headed Junior engaged in many business ventures that never paid off and he was never out of debt and even his farming never paid. He had big ideas in the spring but his crop in the fall would scarcely pay the mortgage incurred to buy seed in the spring. They were always poor but probably owing to Cynthia's good management they brought up a family of six husky boys and four girls.

Cynthia's father, Eager Noble was a prosperous farmer in Westfield a few miles north of Granville and west of Springfield, Mass., still living on land that Thomas Noble, the immigrant had secured when he, not long from England had, with others founded the town and obtained a number of pieces of land in the town. In Massachusetts the "town" included the whole township, which was always called the town.

Eager had been an impetuous lad himself and Cynthia, his second daughter, was like him. He had enlisted in the army a day or two after he was sixteen in 1776, was discharged after seven months and enlisted again in July of 1777. He married his distant cousin Molly, (Mary Phelps) nine days after he was twenty-one, making us wonder if there might have been parental objection there.

A few years later he was drawn into Shay's Rebellion but was one of the first seventeen to turn in their guns and take the oath of allegiance. He carried this pattern of impulsion on to Cynthia's elopement, bringing him his first and undesired son-in-law. Whether he softened with the arrival of grandchildren we don't know but his own two youngest came after Cynthia married, his last one three weeks after Cynthia's first. She named him Noble.

. . . . . .

Her first five were boys and George was the fourth and being two years old when it started, was toddling and learning to talk during the war of 1812. The main topic of conversation was the war. He learned from the talk that every Englishman was a born tyrant and at his tender years believed and remembered it. He

remembered the controversary and disagreements over the conduct of the war and must have carried some of the bitterness in his inner consciousness down the years, as he taught his children the tyranny of the English which they, or at least one of them tried to pass down to his children, by which time it was worn so thin that it was not very effective.

After this war was over and the Indians who had been so troublesome as to slow down the settling of western New York and Pennsylvania were subdued or moved on, there was a tidal wave of immigration from New England on west. The land had been in constant use and abuse for more than a hundred and fifty years and was worn out and Eleazer, always ready for a new venture, moved on to Oneida County, N. Y. where his uncle Ezra had settled after the war of the Revolution.

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In 1815 New York state had provided money for a great canal to run from the city of Buffalo, (which had been founded in 1804 by the Holland Land Co.) across the state and through the Mohawk Valley to the Hudson River. Now as construction work on the canal was drawing hundreds of families and the valley was rapidly being settled, in 1818 Eleazer brought the family. George was eight and as soon as he was old enough, joined the others and worked on the canal as waterboy.

Nine years later, when George was seventeen, his father, Eleazer Curtis Wilcox Jr. died (of dropsy) age forty-seven, leaving Cynthia with ten children, the youngest less than a year old. The older boys were now grown men so the family got along as well as ever. As the younger boys grew up the older ones left home to start out for themselves leaving the next older to become the head of the family.

When Julius was twenty, George was twenty-two and he went to work for himself. None of the boys had their father's propensity for doing the wrong thing in business. No doubt Cynthia had taken them in hand and shown them their father's failings for they carried the tradition down that their father was a ne'er-do-well and that their mother had married beneath her. Maybe her poverty rankled in comparison with her sister's prosperity.

The Erie Canal had been completed and opened for business in 1825, two years before the father died. The boys had found other work, for this was still a new country. George became an expert axeman and woodsman and never did have much respect for a saw. When his own boys were big enough to use a two man crosscut saw he would deride their efforts and say he could cut more fire-

wood with his ax than the two could with their saw. His oldest son said that his father never could learn to do his proper share of the work at one end of a crosscut saw but he never expressed any disrespect for his father's ability with his ax.

George had done his share of supporting and bringing up the family and when he started out for himself he worked for eight dollars a month and saved most of it, for the land he was planning to buy.

Just when he met Sarah Spencer, or where, we don't know but knowing about both families we would guess that it was at a Methodist church. In later years it was a family boast that all of Cynthia's children were Methodists and had all married Methodists with the exception of one whose first wife was a Baptist. The forefathers had started in this country as Puritans and just when they became Methodists we are not sure but in all likelihood it was when the young, twenty-five year old Rev. George Whitefield, closely associated with Jonathan Edwards, who went with him part of the way, made a preaching tour through New England. Whitefield was a fiery evangelist antagonizing many of the older established ministers, so much that we find in the "History of the First Church of Hartford" that the North Association of Hartford County testified against him and his conduct, called him uncharitable, unchristian and highly criminal for sowing the seeds of discord, contention and error.

This was in 1740; and this trip, holding revival meetings brought what was called "The Great Awakening" and as he held meetings in Westfield, where Cynthia's family lived, it is highly probable that some of her grandparents were among the converts. However the first society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was not organized in Westfield until 1794 when Cynthia was ten years old. As the Methodist had never been a church by itself but had been a sect of the Episcopal church until the Revolutionary war, it would take some time to become fully organized, being no longer a part of the state church of England.

Sarah was already a member when she met George Wilcox who just hadn't gotten around to joining yet but she saw to it that he did join soon after their marriage. Sarah's mother had been a most zealous member ever since she had joined when she was fourteen.

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Sarah was the daughter of Elijah and Catherine (Boss) Spencer and was born in Rennsalaer County, N. Y. where her father was a prosperous grist miller about six miles north of Troy on the Hudson River. He, too had moved on to greater grists while Sarah

was a girl and settled in Whitesboro, (now Whitestown) ten miles west of Utica. Sarah was the fifth of eighteen children so he needed prosperity but in such a family she had plenty of opportunity to learn the lessons that later made her the efficient wife, mother and manager that she was.

Sarah always scorned any allusion to her marriage as a love affair. She had no patience with the idea of love figuring in marriage; there was no such thing as connubial love; mutual respect, of course, and perhaps a little conjugal affection and liking, but marriage was a partnership, a business alliance for the purpose of bettering one's position, the partner to be chosen or accepted with commonsense; all aspects of how the compact might work out to be considered in all seriousness.

It was probably while she was working in a cotton mill tending looms in Utica that George came into her life. She then was living with her sister Betsey, oldest of the eighteen who lived in town. Betsey had married young and she was glad to have Sarah live with her as a companion for her daughter Kate, good natured, happy-go-lucky, careless and disorderly. Sarah's strict sense of orderliness, her great ambition, example of thrift and determination would be good for Kate but Kate's easygoing indolent habits irritated Sarah who began to realize that she was fast becoming an old maid. Here she was twentyone and if a girl was not married by the time she was twenty-one she had very little chance.

Sarah had always expected and was determined to make a sensible and successful marriage. She had met many young men and carried the idea in later life that she could have taken her choice but there was something wrong with most of them. She sifted their virtues, their failings and decided on George. The others were better dressed, more polished, came from more prosperous homes, made a much finer appearance, but none came up to her exacting demands. They drank or were lazy and Sarah couldn't abide a lazy man, so they all flunked her test. George was awkward, shy, had never learned the art of dressing effectively and was far from handsome but his morals were good, he was honest, a young man of good principles and the important thing was he was a worker and he didn't drink, which was unusual in 1836.

The fact that he didn't drink was important to Sarah. There had been too much drinking in some of the Spencer families causing trouble and while her father Elijah was not a drunkard he did indulge enough to cause unpleasantness. When they would see him

coming home with his hat on one side of his head they knew he had been drinking. It was always the same; his hat was on one side of his head even if he managed to walk straight. When Sarah had a family of her own she taught her children that there was an inherited taste for liquor in the family and they must fight it by total abstinence. There was no other way.

We know nothing of the courtship, but from what we know of George we are sure that if he had not already decided that Sarah was the girl for him she might have been lost in her own idea. But George never hurried and he never missed a move. He let her manage the courtship and the engagement was probably a short one but anyway when Sarah was twenty-one and a half they were married and went to housekeeping in July, 1836.

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George had already purchased the land for their farm but there were no buildings on it. He would not expose his bride to the hardship of going with him and camping until he could build a house, so they made their plans and George went alone to build the house leaving her with one of her brothers to stay with her and go to school while he was away. How he made the trip we are not sure but he might have gone by canal boat to Buffalo and from there down the shore of Lake Erie by stage and from the lake shore road across to the farm would be a short distance for a stalwart fellow to walk. (I distinctly remember hearing my father tell of someone of the family taking such a trip.)

He took appleseeds with him to plant for the beginning of an orchard. The construction of the house was a small matter for an axeman of Georges ability, even to the fireplace. Naturally he would also build outbuildings for stock, pigs and poultry. He would have to cut the trees for the buildings so would finish clearing the land for planting. They would have to have a garden, a potato patch and some corn and would have to clear for wheat and oats as soon as possible.

This country was not an uninhabited wilderness. Settlers had been trickling in for several years and a school had been built in Panama in 1824 but it was still a new country. Horace Pardee, one of the first settlers in the county had obtained a large tract of land in this township from the Holland Land Company for $1.25 an acre, much of which he sold to newcomers in farm size pieces. Mr. Pardee was the first man in the county to own a team of horses. His family and the Wilcoxes became warm friends carrying the friendship on down to the children and the children's children to the present day.

George must have done all the work he could before winter

came on to stop all activity, except working in the woods cutting down trees, splitting a supply of firewood and making clearings. We are sure he would have his place as ready for living and planting as possible before leaving it to get back to Sarah. We are inclined to imagine that he made his way back to Utica across country to map a way to take when he and Sarah moved themselves and their belongings to the new home.

The snow was very deep that winter. After George came back the little brother stayed on to the end of the school term. One day there was an exceptionally heavy snowfall, the snow so deep that they saw that it would be impossible for the little fellow to make his way home. George took a plank and laid it on the snow, then climbed on to the plank and walked to the end of it; jumped off into the snow, swung the plank around and climbed on again, and repeated this to the school house; then home again the same way with little brother riding the plank.

Neither George nor Sarah would be idle while they were waiting to start on their cross country adventure and a new life. They must have a team of oxen—they couldn't afford horses yet—a plow and other farm implements and a cart or wagon. Sarah had a cow; probably a wedding gift from her father, the customary gift. She had her spinningwheel, bedding, blankets and linens that she had woven, such household necessities as a new country might not provide and pots and pans for fireplace cooking.

They must go in the spring as soon as the weather was favorably disposed. No doubt there were tears mingled with the goodbys but too, they would be eager to be on their way. They tied the cow to the tail of the cart and loaded everything else on it along with Sarah and George went ahead leading his caravan through the woods to the new home.

Oxen were "driven," by the driver going ahead with an ox-whip which was a long leather string fastened to the end of a stick three or four feet long, calling "gee" and "haw" and tickling the ears of the oxen with the whip.

Of the trip we known nothing: but it would be more or less rugged with an ox-team on log roads though not too difficult as compared with the covered wagons which were crossing the continent to the Pacific Coast ten years later. No doubt there would be a few settlers along the way who could put them up for the night but they would be prepared to sleep in the open if necessary. It was real pioneering though it was by now 1837 and they were still in York state.

With the wave of "going west" there had also been a wave of rackless speculation which brought on a panic in this year, made worse by poor crops and political controversy and times were hard; really hard. There was so little that a pioneer could do to bring in the money that was needed to bring in the necessities that he could not produce. The Wilcoxes wanted to get their place stocked and the cow, worn out by the long trek, died. They couldn't do much planting that first year, then in September little Emily arrived.

They managed to buy another cow which was an absolute necessity. As George cleared the land, Sarah helping him, he burned the hard wood and made charcoal. From the ashes he made black salts, saving out enough of the lye to make a year's supply of soft soap and enough of the tallow to make candles.

The charcoal was made by digging a pit for the fire which would char the wood by a process of smothered combustion turning it into coal. The fire had to be covered with earth and the watcher must be ready at any time to rush and cover any spot with earth, if the fire broke through the earth cover toward the end of the operation. When the burning had gone far enough the charcoal had to be cooled off without further combustion. There was bog-iron ore in the swamps surrounding Lake Erie and it was smelted with hard wood charcoal and made into articles and implements which the fast growing population called for. The urgent requirements outran the resources and capacities of the old charcoal furnaces, so the farmers made charcoal at home to sell; in this way getting a little money to help out.

Blacks salts was another commodity which they could make which sold readily and many of the settlers made some spending money and paid their taxes in this way. Otherwise many of them would have lost their land. From 1820 to 1840 black salts were made quite extensively as they were more salable than any other product. The ashes from burning log heaps had a commercial value and trees were felled and burned making charcoal, the ashes making black salts and the land was cleared for planting of crops and making pasture for stock.

The ashes were either conveyed to asheries and sold or the settler would manufacture the salts himself and sell them. They were leached and the lye wa s evaporated in large iron kettles out of doors until it became a thick syrupy mass. It sold for two and a half cents a pound, so a hundred pounds brought two dollars and a half. It was made from ash, elm, beech and maple which were plentiful. The black salts were refined into pearl ash from which saleratus was

made which was used by the settlers as a substitute for soda. There were four asheries in one village and because of them it was named Asheville, which it still remains and is a small town on the Erie railroad a few miles south of Jamestown, N.Y.

A sufficient amount of the lye had to be used to make a supply of soap for household use. It too was made in the big iron kettle out of doors and all of the grease not used otherwise went into the soap. A small amount of mutton tallow went into homemade salves and ointments. The beef tallow was used for candles which were dipped until molds could be obtained which made the candle making much easier.

Another use for the iron kettle was making the year's supply of maple syrup and sugar in the spring. The sap was first boiled in the big kettle to a thin syrup, then put in large buckets and taken into the house to settle over night. In the morning it was strained, down to the muddy looking sediment, into small kettles and the process finished in the kitchen.

While they worked hard and were always busy, George and Sarah made friends among their neighbors. They were far from their relatives and there were spells of homesickness and longing to hear from home, though they sometimes dreaded to get a letter as at times they might not have the thirty-eight cents to pay the postage when the letter arrived. A basic change in the postal service was made in 1836 but it would have taken time to get it into working order. Up to the Revolutionary war there had been no postal service farther inland from the coast than one hundred miles and service was slow and expensive in following the settlers as they moved west. The mail was carried by men on horseback and the rates were paid at the receiving end according to distance.

Considering the difficulties the couple did fairly well. They were slowly accumulating live stock, cows, pigs, sheep, chickens, ducks, geese. Butter and eggs could be traded at the general store at Panama village for necessities. Sarah carded wool from the sheep for knitting and weaving. She plucked the geese every six weeks during the summer and made feather beds and pillows for the growing family. The children arrived regularly two years apart or thereabout. The second one was Mary, the third George Merrit.

George had a brother two years younger than himself whose name was Julius and the two were exceptionally devoted to each other; always together in play and work until, in the family they came to be called "The team." George wanted to have the same

George and Julius team in his own family; to his great joy two years later another boy arrived giving him his team.

Then tragedy struck. When Julius was a year old little George sickened and died and the team was broken. Now they had to have another bit of land; a tiny lot in the southeast corner of the Panama cemetery. Before they left the Goshen Road he was to have company in that bit of land. That same year George's mother died back in Oneida County and he inherited one hundred dollars from her estate.

Life went on as usual but George was not satisfied with his land which was hill land and he wanted valley land. They were two and a half miles from Panama which meant walking to church or going with the oxen and farm wagon: even so George must walk but Sarah and the children could ride. They attended church regularly and always had family worship at home.

The next baby arriving was another boy and George, still hoping for his team named him George Munson, carrying the name of his grandmother, Jemima Munson on down. But this little one was not destined to stay with them long. When he was a year old, one day, a busy day as all days were, the baby was crying and the older children were asking for a piece. That meant something to eat. Any snack between meals was called "a piece." Some mothers did not believe in piecing between meals but Sarah said "If they are hungry they should have food." She took the crying baby on one arm and a plate and knife in the other hand and went to the milk house to get butter to spread on the bread.

The milk house was the substitute for refrigeration and was sometimes built over a spring and was a sort of cellar several feet deep with a small house built over it, usually under a tree so the sun would not hit it in summer. As Sarah stepped down the stone steps where she had gone many times a day without accident, she slipped on a stone that had loosened and it moved enough to throw her down and the baby off her arm hitting his head on the pork barrel. Sarah was unhurt and the baby seemed so as he stopped crying and went to sleep. She put him in his bed, (probably a cradle with rockers) and he slept until shortly before his father came in from work. He picked him up as he always did and began to play with him and all seemed well for a while when the baby went into convulsions and died about two hours later.

This was the second blighted hope leaving a deep felt heartache. They began to feel that there was something wrong in their wanting a George Jr., so when another boy came they called him Leroy Noble. The family kept on growing. The next was Celestia Louisa, then

Henry William, always called Will. Julius was too big a name for a little boy so he was nicknamed Joot (to rhyme with foot) but the neighbors called him Jude. The winter that he was nine years old the greatest calamity of their lives came with a crushing blow.

That winter was a hard one and Joot really grew up. When George and some of the children came down with typhoid fever, the responsibility of all the barn chores fell on his shoulders. He did all the work and it was no small job for a nine-year-old. Sarah had her hands full in the house. Mary was a great help but Emily was stricken. Willie was a baby, Tetty (Celestia) a toddler, Leroy five, and Mary almost twelve. George and Emily were the sickest; George came near leaving them, and Emily, before he had reached the turning point died, and that hurt Sarah deeply. Emily; beautiful Emily, the prettiest child she ever had; fourteen and always her darling of them all; almost grown and so companionable. This was the greatest sorrow of Sarah's life. She mourned Emily as long as she lived.

But she had no time to let herself sink into despondency. George lingered on and came very near going but finally got a little better and slowly gained enough strength to sit up in a rocking chair, and to get desperately hungry. He was so weak and still so sick that he was not allowed to have much food. When the worst of the seige was over and their lives were approaching normal and Sarah had more time, she one day made fried cakes—the modern doughnut but not cut round with a cutter. The dough was cut into strips and the ends stuck together. There had been no time for culinary extras but fried cakes were George's favorite pastry and he asked her to give him one. They smelled so good and he was so hungry but she would not give him even a bite. "O, no, you have to starve a fever."

She had to have more wood and while she was out of the house to fetch it, George did the most foolish thing of his whole life. He had one of the little children give him a fried cake and ate half of it with disastrous results. It made him so sick that he had to go back to bed and was worse than he had ever been, prolonging his illness much longer. However he did pull through and by spring, with the help of all the family was able to get some planting done.

From that winter on, Joot was his father's right hand man. The way he had risen to the occasion all through the seige seemed to endear him to his father's heart more than ever and from then on they were close companions and partners. George had great respect for Joot and consulted him in every undertaking and followed his judgment in many decisions the rest of his life, seemingly arousing some resentment in the younger boys and also their mother.

Maybe he was, as one of them said after his death, their father's favorite: that he would take Julius' advice against all the others; but if he was, he never knew it himself. He definately did know that he was not one of his mother's favorites and she was one to have favorites and made no bones about it; especially among her grandchildren, maintaining that it was "a grandmother's privilege to have favorites."

It might be that even Sarah was subconsciously resentful of George's deference to Joot's opinions. One day George and Joot with Sarah were discussing plans for something and Sarah had her say and it did not agree with the menfolks plans. Later George told Joot that they would do it their way and Joot said "But what about Mother and what she said?" and George, "O, I just let her sputter and talk all she wants to but I dont pay much attention to it." Maybe that was the secret of their long good life together; George never argued or talked back; he let her have her say and that must have satisfied her for they never had any serious disagreements. They always agreed on everything of importance.

They were saving some money right along but not enough to satisfy them. They wanted more land. The farm they had was not big enough, the land not productive enough. They had an offer and could sell; some of their neighbors had gone down into Pennsylvania some forty miles and sent back good reports, so when they wrote that there was a place for sale that they thought the Wilcoxes might like, George and Sarah decided to investigate.

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Even after their eighteen years here they had but one horse as oxen had done the heavy work. So now with a one horse wagon they drove southwest to the Muddy Creek Valley, taking two days for the trip, stopping at Union City over night. Mary was now almost sixteen, Joot was twelve and the younger one able to help and with Mary so capable and Joot so efficient, leaving the family was no worry at all.

They went directly to the place they were to consider and found an unattractive home on the outside and slovenly housekeeping inside but with a hospitable family living in it and making them welcome. The dirty slatternly house, the cooking and the whole setup was revolting to Sarah's fastidious taste and at the supper table she was not successful in holding in her disgust. She ate sparingly and when the butter was passed around the table she passed it along without taking any. This touched the hostess, as in those days, to refuse

one's butter was a direct insult and she exclaimed, "Why, it's clean" and Sarah snapped "Every one can stomach their own dirt best."

This was not a very propitious beginning for the bargaining in buying a farm, that is, provided they decided they wanted to buy it which they hadn't done yet. They had to see it first; the whole two hundred acres of it, which they did next day. With the exception of the house it looked good and the more they looked, the more it looked like just what they had dreamed of and longed for. There was the lush flat land on both sides of Muddy Creek, then the second flat, level and above high water mark and gradually sloping up into the hills which were covered with timber with which they could build as big and fine a house as they might wish and have plenty to last as long as they might have use for it.

Sarah had really tried to be gracious after her outburst at the supper table and as she was never at a loss to find something to talk about and as she was rested next morning she made herself agreeable and also as her hostess was anxious to sell the place she was soon molified. She and her husband had a yearning to go farther west.

As they looked the place over George was observing everything, saying little and paying little attention to what the man or woman either were saying, though attentive and always tactful. In particular he noted the neighborhood and saw what he could do. Here was just what he wanted; rich valley land reaching up to the higher but not to the poorer land. A ne'er-do-well neighborhood which had not used the fertile soil to advantage. A house that was no good but timber to build any kind of a house that one could desire. A schoolhouse nearby but no church; plenty of timber to build one though. He saw a chance to build the future he had dreamed of and do even more.

At first as they talked it over Sarah was not so enthusiastic. She thought of the good friends she had made on the Goshen Road but as George pointed out to her what he saw in the future her admiration and respect for his judgment brought her around. She saw that Georges plan was sound and her sense of business dispelled any doubts she may have had. She could make new friends wherever she might go and now she was eager to have the transaction settled. They could sell the farm they had for almost enough to pay for two hundred acres here and it was better land. Details of the sale are missing but the business was soon settled. They borrowed three hundred dollars of a neighbor and bought the new place for cash.

On the way back to Panama they planned the removal. Moving so far away was a new experience for the children and they were

excited but Mary and Joot were old enough to have made friends that they were regretful at leaving. Friends whom they never lost track of and whom they visited back and forth when they had families of their own.

George and Sarah knew that the moving would be a hard task; that they would have to make two trips to move all their accumulation of goods and stock that they would need. Their neighbors were helpful but sorrowful at losing them and as they discussed it they all felt sure that the Wilcoxes were making a grave mistake.

Here they had a farm all paid for, some money saved and doing well; and to take such a hazardous chance of bettering themselves was positively a dangerous risk in that and other ways. Here they were in a quiet, respectable lawabiding community and they were taking their famliy to a place only a few miles from a town with a reputation for wickedness and lawlessness for a hundred miles surrounding it. It was a nest of horse thieves, a center of drinking, fighting reprobates. "How," they asked, "could this godly couple take their growing children to that den of iniquity, that terrible Little Cooley."

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The roads were bad, muddy from spring rains and thaws but the moving could not be put off for them to dry out and settle, as it would be too late to get any crops in and a year's crops must not be lost. George, Joot and Leroy made the first trip, taking all the cattle, (except the oxen), and the one horse wagon full of equipment; all they could pack in. To drive the cattle two must be walking all the way; so little Leroy did most of the driving but at times taking a turn walking. Even sitting on a wagon seat, driving at a walk all the way, would be tiring to an eight year old and he would be glad to give Joot a rest by driving.

They made this trip in two days, more than half of it the first day so they arrived in time to stable the stock and get everything in shape for the boys to take care of while their father went back to bring the rest of the family and goods. If my memory serves me right the boys boarded with a neighbor in the interval, but my mind is vague on this point.

The next trip Sarah and Mary took turns driving while the other held the baby, with Tet and Willie between them. George followed with another load of goods drawn by the oxen. No time had been wasted and by the time George had estimated he could be back, the family arrived. The neighboring men from all around the countryside had gathered to welcome them and help unload, set up the

beds and get the housekeeping as comfortably started as possible. It was on this day that Arthur Jervis fell in love with Mary at first sight of her as they arrived.

The family went to work; they worked hard and prospered from the first. Mary wanted to teach school and teachers were not plentiful, so arrangements were made for her to attend the high school in Cambridge, eight miles west. By act of April 1, 1834 a system of common schools was established but was not very effective. This year the office of County Superintendent had been instituted and when Mary took the examination she got her certificate and obtained the home school. In 1859 twelve Normal Schools for the training of teachers were instituted in Pennsylvania.

By the time Joot was fourteen they had saved enough money to pay the debt back in Chautauqua County. Now the question was how to get the money to Panama and after much deliberation it was decided that Joot was to take it. Sarah sewed the money into his clothing, concealing it inside linings and he was put on the best horse, (they had horses now) on a bitter cold day, early in the morning, and with detailed instructions was started on his way. He suffered with the cold that day but he felt the great responsibility of being trusted with carrying so much money so far and obeyed his father's instructions implicitly. There were no rail roads, no bank near enough to serve them and the mails not safe.

Joot felt the importance of his mission but was blissfully delighted to get back to Frant Hawkins and Bill Pardee after a year and a half separation. This visit was a rare event. They laughed over the good times they had had together and especially they laughed over the time that Frant had a new sled and Joot wanted that sled so much that he had stolen it and hidden it under the schoolhouse.

He visited with the grownups too and felt quite mature himself. They must know everything about the venture and were surprised at the immediate success of the move. They too must know about that Little Cooley the bad town. Joot could assure them that Little Cooley had never bothered them; it had neither annoyed or debauched them, much as they deplored all law breaking. They simply stayed away and left the town alone. True it was said to be tough but its reputation was due to a gang of horsethieves, most of whom did not live there though they did have at least one accomplice. Horses were stolen from all over the country and the thieves were too clever to be caught. The horses could be tracked to Little Cooley and there all trace of them disappeared. Much later they would turn up in the markets farther east and still later the hideout was discovered on a

farm after the gang had ceasaed operations, there at least. It was in a barn with a hidden basement having a trapdoor on the barn floor and an arrangement for lowering the horses into it. The trapdoor could be covered with hay or straw and all tracks for some distance were carefully obliterated. In a few years the community was as staid and law abiding as could be found anywhere.

Joot assured the old neighbors that they were in no danger from the evil town and that the new farm was doing very well indeed. After his visit he could go home with a light heart now that he had completed his mission successfully, feeling his importance as a part of the family firm.

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From the first they all talked and planned for the new house. As soon as there was enough money ahead it would be built; not on the site of the old one but down the road a way on a slight rise from the road.

There was work for the whole family. The older boys worked along with their father and Sarah could keep the younger ones busy helping her with the chickens, ducks and geese. Geese they must have to provide pillows and feather beds for the ever increasing family. Even after she had a supply for the family, the guest rooms in the big house they would build and for the hired help, she kept on making feathers beds and pillows so she would have them to give to the children as they married.

They built up their dairy now that they had much pasture and meadow land and making butter paid well. One year they sold sixteen hundred dollars worth at one time, and that was good money in the eighteen fifties.

With all her other activities Sarah gave the family another baby girl the year after they came to Muddy Creek and she named her Sarah. Little George was nearly two and a half. Yes, they had another George. When this boy came two years after the typhoid seige they decided that it was foolish superstition that made them afraid to try the name again and they called him George Nelson. A savage fate gave up. He lived, but as he was ten years younger than Julius they never made the team the father had hoped for. In fact, he himself and Julius were the real team. Too there was always a little antagonism between the two brothers.

In the winters timber was cut and taken to a sawmill and lumber was piling up for the new house but before there would be enough to start building, some neighbor would want to move on and would have a farm for sale and as more land meant more money, the

house would be postponed and the farm bought. This meant more cows and more hay to harvest which had to be cut by hand with scythes. They hired men for fifty cents, and three meals, a day to cut hay, working from daylight to dark. (From kin see to caint see). Some of these would come to George in winter for cornmeal, meat and other supplies so the labor was usually paid for before the work was done.

The family did not spend all their time and interest in work but were active in the religious life of the community, the schools and local politics. They talked of building a church so services would not have to be held in the schoolhouse.

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By 1859 they had bought several more farms. This was a big year in different ways. In January Mary married Arthur Jervis and went to live on the other side of the valley across the creek but perhaps four miles or thereabout around by the road to the Eaton bridge.

That was the year that Charles Darwin shocked and infuriated the world with his "Origin of Species." It was August of that year that Drake's oilwell came in which was the beginning of the great oil industry though the significance of that, little was realized by anyone then. There had always been oil seeping up in spots and floating on the water of Oil Creek which was the outlet of Oil Creek Lake. (Now Canadohta Lake; the old Indian name.)

The Indians had dug holes which filled with oil giving them oil springs and had skimmed the oil off and peddled it through the country for medicine calling it Seneca oil. George Washington had been interested in the "burning springs" when he travelled through there on his notable trip to Fort Le Boeff when he was twenty-one in 1753.

At first the oilwell did not cause much excitement but it wasn't long till oil was being hauled in barrels on wagons by fourhorse teams to Erie where it could be shipped by boats to markets. The heavy loads made bad roads and the Wilcox place came to be a night stopover which paid well. The history of the oil business is too well known to comment on here.

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On October 19 of this same year John Brown made his raid on Harper's Ferry and this aroused more interest than the oil well had as John Brown had lived for a time at Clark's Corners (now New Richmond) about four miles from the Wilcox place and he was well known. He had moved on several years before but he left a wife in

the New Richmond cemetery and had taken a new one who went with him the rest of the way.

He was called a rolling stone, never living long in one place. He was a drover, driving cattle to the eastern markets. He also had a tannery at the Corners, and he had another illegal business which none of his neighbors learned of at the time for we have found no one outside of his family connections who ever heard of it. The tannery was an underground railway station helping run-a-way slaves escape to Canada. It was probably his business as a drover that took him away from home a great deal that made it possible for him to carry on and keep his neighbors from learning about it. It is quite possible to have had a hideaway in the tannery where the slaves could have been concealed during the day and it would be only a fast nights ride to Erie where there would be boats to take them across the lake to Canada.

John Brown was not looked down on but neither was he looked up to. His neighbors thought he didn't "amount to much." My mother's family lived almost across the road from the Browns who were supposed to have moved on when my mother was six months old. I have heard my grandmother Hotchkiss say, "That old fool John Brown thought he was smart enough to free the slaves. I guess he found out he wasn't." The man must have been more astute than his neighbors gave him credit for but at that it might not have been very difficult to keep the secret from the Wilcoxes in view of the part they took in the Civil war later on.

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George Wilcox had always been interested in politics though never asking for office. However he took a keen part in trying to elect good men to office, was honest in his convictions, believed sincerely in property rights and was not one to avoid controversial questions; so the presidential campaign the next year was an unusually exciting one. Perhaps his past struggles and difficulties motivated him in his hesitancy in taking up with new ideas or new development of old ideas for the question of slavery was not a new idea but the agitation of the abolitionists made it the most talked of phase of the campaign of 1860.

The three way split in the Democrat Party gave the election easily to the new Republican Party candidate Abraham Lincoln, though the slave states were all against him. It was a regional victory which meant trouble. The history of the Civil war is too well known for discussion here except as it affects our family so we will confine our comment to the stand they took in connection with it.

Abolition had been the talk everywhere. Lincoln was a little more than a year older than George, had had even a harder life, and a more sketchy bringing up in a newer part of the country. George had started life in Massachusetts and he had a good memory; and while his own father had been near a business failure he had a New England family background. He remembered when South Carolina threatened to secede the first time in 1833 when Andrew Jackson had persuaded her to desist. Also that Massachusetts had at one time threatened to secede; or perhaps this was the talk of parents and friends as he was very young at the time. He remembered the closing years of that war of 1812; how at the outset Massachusetts had refused to call out her militia to assist the government in the war, of her calling a convention of all New England to consider secession, of a story reaching Washington that the New England states were planning to rejoin Great Britain.

Now when South Carolina, in protest against the election of Lincoln adopted an ordinance of secession, abolition took a back seat and all the talk in the north was, "Save the Union." George said that if Massachusetts in that critical war of 1812, less than fifty years before, had thought she had the right to refuse help and even to try to lead her sister states into separation because her shipping business was ruined and all business affected, what business did she have now to say that another state had no right to secede because her prosperity was threatened, for abolition would ruin her completely; which it eventually did.

As for slavery, George wanted none of it for himself but he felt that some of the north, the abolitionists in particular, had taken the wrong attitude toward the slave states of the south. Slavery had not been profitable in the north, especially in agriculture where there was not enough paying work to pay for the expense of feeding, clothing and keeping the slaves warm all winter. The climate did not agree with them as they were still in the process of becoming acclimated from their tropic Africa.

As he said, "The northern states had tried it; it didn't go against their consciences or morals until they found it didn't pay. They sold their slaves to the south where it did pay and then the northern states got very righteous and abolished slavery by law. The south was prosperous; so prosperous that the agricultural north could not successfully compete with it and the north at that time was not the 'Industrial Empire" it became later. So the northern states became still more righteous and demanded that the southern states free their slaves."

George believed that the agitation was more economic than humanitarian and he held to this belief all through the Civil War. He didn't like the dog in a manager attitude of saying, "We don't want 'em, but you sha'nt have 'em."

He had feared that so much agitation would bring on a war and he was not in favor of the Lincoln candidacy. Then when war did come he put a lot of the blame on Lincoln. He thought the differences could be settled in a better way by taking more time and a lot of patience. He felt that it was unjust to talk of the slaves being freed without compensation after those demanding it had profited by selling their slaves to the south. The north had not freed the slaves, they had sold them. He didn't blame South Carolina for threatening to leave the Union and felt that it had a right to; and to hark back again to 1814 when the government signed what Henry Clay called "A damned bad Treaty" to end the war rather than lose such an important section of the Republic as New England which was now the hotbed of the abolition movement, he considered it inconsistent to refuse to assist in the war against England and then be so ready to fight another section of the country for standing on states rights.

So there was no rushing off to war from the Wilcox family when it did come, but during the year of 1860 there had been changes. Mary's first baby, Donna Naomi, was born April 20 and then rather surprisingly Sarah's last baby, Spencer Noble arrived in August. Then tragedy again, taking fourteen year old Leroy from them. He died of hernia August 15 when the baby was a week old. Perhaps if Sarah had been able to care for him or if skilled surgery could have been had he could have been saved. He was the first one in Pennsylvania to have to have another bit of land and they chose the Millers cemetery where nearly all the family came later.

. . . . . .

George and Sarah had prospered, but with buying more land and equipment the new house was not yet built but the plans were made and the lumber for it was piling up slowly.

The election over, South Carolina seceded. The winter worried itself to March 4 and Lincoln was inaugurated president and the first thing the country knew the war was on. Neighbor boys enlisted and as the war dragged on instead of being over in three months as they thought it would, they began dribbling home in caskets enclosed in rough boxes. There was sadness, bitterness and name calling. The churches took sides and the Wilcoxes stopped their church paper which they thought was maliciously venomous to the

southern resistance. Even the church was divided into North and South and didn't come together again till eighty years after the war was over and it was forty years before, at least, one of the family softened enough to resubscribe for the paper.

Time and the war wore on but their sympathies remained doggedly with the south and when finally they were building the new house Joot was drafted for induction into the army. Perhaps the next incident can best be told by a direct quote from a letter written by Joot's son George eighty four years after it happened.

"At that time there were two ways provided for avoiding service when drafted. One was to find some other man who would be acceptable and persuade him — with money — to substitute for the draftee. The other was to pay into the United States Treasury an amount specified, of money to be used in the conduct of the war.

On the day before Julius was to answer his call in Meadville, he and Will were preparing for haying and harvesting in the barn. Will was overhead and jumped down from some higher point to a loose board scaffold. The piece of timber he landed on broke and fell to the main floor. Will was fortunate in saving himself from falling and was unhurt but a piece of the broken timber hit Julius and broke a bone in his left arm just above the wrist. The father was away arranging for money to buy the draftee off from service.

"I don't know when he was able to get to a doctor to have the break properly dressed but in any case he had to report at Meadville. Probably that was not done until the report was made to the draft officer next day. He told me that was a very hard day to live through. It is quite certain that it was not properly cared for as the arm always caused him discomfort thereafter. Of course he did not have to go to the army. Envious neighbors said, 'Jude Wilcox got his arm broke so he wouldn't have to buy himself off from army service.' "

This is no doubt the correct version of the accident. I, too, have heard him tell of it but do not remember the details as George does. However I do remember that his feelings were deply hurt by what the neighbors said and have heard him say, "Why it's a wonder my neck wasn't broken; did they think that I'd risk breaking my neck in order to get my arm broken to save three hundred dollars?" The break did bother him all his life; when he was older he had a heavy leather bracelet made to strengthen the wrist with two small straps and buckles for adjustment.

Here is another quote from that same letter.

"The Wilcox family was always Democrat in politics. I never

heard Julius discuss the Civil War or how he would have proposed that it could have been avoided, but he never forgave Abe Lincoln for it. He did not disapprove the abolition of slavery I think but he thought that in some way the war should have been avoided."

When the war was finally over and Lincoln's plans for the reconstruction of the south were learned, he rose in the estimation of of the Wilcoxes and they blamed those who would loot and finish the destruction of the war torn states, for his assassination; the carpet baggers, the exploiters, those who said, "To the victors belong the spoil." They believed the killer was hired to shoot him. They still believed however, that if Lincoln had not been elected the first time that the war could have been avoided.

. . . . . .

The war ended, the new house was finished and furnished. The children were growing up and must have a better education than the ungraded Kellogg school provided. Will went to the high school in Mill Village. A State Normal School had been established in Edinboro and the younger ones could go there, though none of them wanted to be teachers. Julius had been needed at home at the age he should have had some higher education.

By now there was a large dairy. They had bought more land around the neighborhood so could feed more cows. They had as many horses as they needed; the cows though were what brought in the money. They still made butter and packed it in firkins, each firkin holding nine gallons. They got a treadmill and large barrel churn and had a dog do the work of running the tread mill. Now they began to talk of building a cheese factory. The railroad had come through five miles away and cheese could be shipped to New York. The railroad was a short road, the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, called the NYPANO, now a link in the Erie.

Celestia was the first to marry after Mary and it had been ten years. She married a war veteran whose politics never did agree with those of her family. The next was Julius who chose a school teacher who had preferred teaching to marrying at the age her sisters did. She was close to Julius' age and he was twenty-nine. Then followed George Nelson and Will. As they married their parents had a farm for each to move onto so they all settled around the home place.

Mary, over on the Jervis road, by now had quite a family. Celestia named her first boy George. Julius' first was a boy and he must be George as he was the first grandchild with the Wilcox name

With several in-law Georges some of the cousins later on felt that the family was terribly over Georged.

What the business arrangements were we don't know but each family had a dairy.

The cheese factory was built and George Nelson elected to be the cheese maker but he had to learn the process of cheese making so a cheese maker was hired and George N. was helper and apprentice. The cheesemaker married the boss' daughter and went into other lines of manufacturing in Jamestown, N. Y. and Sarah was the only one of the children who never lived near the old home after marriage.

As George and Sarah grew older they had to slow down. They were prosperous enough to enjoy more luxuries, to take life easier. With the railroad so near they enjoyed taking trips to visit the relatives they hadn't seen for so long. They went to Oneida County where they had lived; they went west to Wisconsin and Minnesota to visit brothers and sisters who had gone farther west. One trip back to Massachusetts but George had waited too long; no one remembered him. In 1876 they, with several of the family went to Philadelphia to the Centennial Exposition.

The Teepleville church had been built and they had had a prominent part in the building of it. In addition they gave furniture for the pulpit from their own parlor. A sofa and two side chairs of black horsehair, tufted like two rows of black biscuits across the backs.

The two youngest of the family were married the same year; Sarah and Walter Blystone living at Venango a few years before going to Jamestown. The old folks must have Spencer and Ida live with them. As old age approached George was not so well and had been persuaded to give up all hard manual labor but he insisted on retaining the job of splitting the firewood for the kitchen stove and carrying all the wood for heating and cooking. He also had a garden in the summer. Sarah turned the running of the house over to Ida but kept certain household duties for herself for a time and was all over the house overseeing and ready to help when needed.

From the time that Spencer's babies began to arrive their grandfather took a great deal of the care of them during the day. He was so calm and gentle that he was soothing to them. He would hold a baby in his loving arms till it dropped off to sleep, then carefully lay it in the cradle. He never could carry a tune but he would sit and gently rock the cradle, singing um-um-um-umm-umm in one or two notes, then move the cradle near the couch and lie

down for a rest for himself; but if the baby would get a bit restless, would rock it with his foot. He endeared himself to their mother who has said of him, "He was a sweet old man."

Now in cool weather they would sit by the fire one on each side of the living room heating stove, Grandpa in his splintbottomed rocking chair and Grandma in her rocker, knitting and talking. He would sit, one foot on the floor his hands clasped in front of the other knee, holding it high, in a seemingly contemplative mood, just quietly rocking, slowly and gently, never saying a word or probably hearing a word Sarah said. They had lived together so long and were so used to each other's ways that he could rest relaxed and seem to be listening and would have been lost without her. She could rest and knit or piece quilts all the time sputtering: about how the hired girl was wearing out her brussels carpets sweeping them so hard with the broom; or how wasteful some people were and extravagant with cream and butter; or how some of the church members were derelict about attending services; and their religious duties; of how they tried to excuse themselves because they didn't like the preacher; as for her she always liked all the preachers. She had to let off steam and just talked it out.

One day George wanted to have a talk with Julius. He told him that he had learned that the Nichols place at Millers was for sale and what did he think of the idea of buying it. "Well," Julius said, "It's a good farm, it would be a good investment but it is so far away from the rest of the land and I thought you had all you wanted now" . . . George still couldn't resist buying another farm when he had a chance, so he asked, "Well, if I buy the farm will you go and live on it?"

Julius thought a few minutes; and without even consulting Mary he said emphatically, "Yes, I'll go and live on it if you want to buy it" so that is how Julius and his family happened to live several miles away from the others. He lived here the thirty-six years till his death on Easter day of 1917, the day after the United States declared war on Germany. The declaration had his entire approval.

His young folks wanted the farm to have a name and one day they were arguing on what to name it, when Julius who hadn't said a word so far, spoke as he arose from his chair, "O, call it Dingledale and let it go at that" and left the room. Everyone of the four chorused, "That's the perfect name"; and that is what they still call it among themselves whenever it is mentioned though they have all been gone from it many years.

When Julius moved to Millers, Will moved to the Decker place

in 1881 and his son Leigh still lives there (1954), the only farm of them all left in the family. For several years George N. lived in the factory house, which was curing room and store room with living quarters in one end of it.

The factory had been built over a brook that carried away all the cleaning water and soured whey, making this the cleanest smelling cheese factory that we remember. A private road ran from the creek road to the Willis road to supply the factory with milk from the country surrounding it. George N. later built a good house on the creek road, just beyond the orchard and across the road from the father's house.

Here George Wilcox lived with most of his family clustered around him till one day, Dec. 17, 1886 in the afternoon he was in the woodshed doing his daily stint of splitting green wood to pile up to dry before carrying dry wood in the house to fill up the woodboxes before dark when his daughter-in-law saw him fall. She called Spencer and the hired man and sent for George N. The family doctor, who was at George N's house on a professional visit came with him. They carried the father into the house to his bed but there was nothing the doctor could do. George had come to the end of his dream; a dream of becoming a successful farmer and in the attainment of this end to bring up a family in the way it should go and to be an exemplary and influential neighbor and citizen.

Post Script.

I do not remember much about my Grandfather Wilcox — I was ten years old when he died but my recollection of him is that he was nearly always sitting on a kitchen chair, on the stoop near the kitchen door, with the chair tilted back against the house and holding a baby in his arms or maybe whittling or doing some small repair job.

I do remember two trifling incidents in which I was connected. The first was while Uncle Georges were still living in the factory house. I was spending a few days there and Uncle had to go to a cheese meeting in town and Aunt Dell had gone with him leaving the children in the care of the assistant cheesemaker who was finishing up the day's work. Gayle was playing around the factory and Bertha suggested that we go down and ask Grandpa if he would give us a watermelon from his garden.

He was sitting on the stoop as usual and when Bertha asked him, furtively, hoping no one would hear, he didn't say a word; seemed to be thinking it over, then slowly rising from his chair, taking his

jack knife from his pocket he leisurely walked out to the garden with us girls at his heels. He carefully examined the curls and tunked the melons, then cut one from the vine, handed it to us saying that he thought it was ripe.

We sneaked back to the house and found a hiding place where Gayle couldn't find us, which was Bertha's bed concealed by a curtain and with a kitchen knife we cut and ate the whole melon, then sneaked out to the pig pen with rinds which were quickly devoured. We were careful not to leave any seeds on the bed and so far as we knew no one ever found out. It didn't make us sick and Grandpa never told on us.

The other incident was after they were living in the new house. We children went fishing in Muddy Creek; Bertha had given me her pole, hook and line and was using a bean pole and bent pin and Sara and Park were noisily playing around not being big enough to fish. Gayle had all the luck and had pulled out a string of minnies when I had my first bite and pulled out a fish several times as big as any Gayle had caught and we were all so excited that we must rush to the house to show it, Gayle shouting above the rest, "See what a great big fish Reen caught." It might have been twelve inches long tail and all and then what did my resourceful Aunt Dell do but suggest that I give the fish to Grandpa because he was so fond of fish and would be so pleased. My heart sank but I did give the fish to Grandpa and he was really pleased.

The days began to get cooler and it seemed no time at all till it was the middle of December and one morning we were eating breakfast in the kitchen. It was still dark and the biggest kerosene lamp was in the middle of the table. Breakfast never started till all the family were seated and father had asked the blessing.

We were just starting on the boiled potatoes, johnny cake and milk gravy when the door opened and Uncle George came in, (members of the family just walked in without knocking) began shaking the snow from his overcoat, remarked that it was snowing and sat down by the old elevated oven cook stove in front of the woodbox. As he sat down he said, "Father died last night." The children were shocked into silence but the parents asked questions until he had told all about it. He sat silent for a few minutes and then, as if just remembering, said, "Dell had a girl last night, about half an hour after Father died." This loosened the tension and our tongues and all began to talk more normally.

Grandmother and the others had decided that Uncle George

and my father should go to town and attend to all things that had to be done, so they were soon on their way to Cambridge.

The funeral was held in the Teepleville church and it was crowded with neighbors and friends. So as not to backtrack which was unlucky, the funeral procession must go around by the Jervis road to get to the Millers cemetery. It was a cold day, the snow deep and the horses must walk all the way. I remember standing in the snow to my knees beside the open grave watching the final ceremony.

I. W. L.

Holland Land Co.	---------W.D. Oct. 31, 1835	
	---------Ack. Dec. 8, 1835	
to		16
	---------Rec. Jan. 9, 1836	521
George Wilcox	---------Conc. $112.89	
	---------Conveys 50 acres in Lot 35	

. . . . . .

Horace Pardee	---------W.D. Feb. 26, 1845	
	---------Ack. June 7, 1845	
to	---------Rec. Dec. 22, 1847	
	---------Con. $165.00	
George Wilcox	---------Conveys about 120 acres in the T. of Harmony Lot 42413	

. . . . . .

George Wilcox	---------W.D. Feb. 4, 1854	
	---------Ack. Feb. 4, 1854	
to		65
	---------Rec. Feb. 8, 1854	58
Ebenezer G. Cook	---------Con. $1600.00	
	---------Conveys same as above deed	

Sarah Wilcox

George Wilcox

Preface to Part Three

Perhaps some explanation will make easier reading in this third part of the book. To make it simple the same arrangement as that used by Lucius M. Boltwood in his comprehensive and all-embracing Noble Genealogy published in 1878 is used.

As in Part One, only the direct line is followed and comprises only the descendents of George Wilcox except in a few cases, tracing them separately by generations. Mr. Boltwood explains the arrangement thus.

> "The same number is given to each individual whether found at the left hand or carried forward to the center of the page. From the number at the side one must look forward to the number in the center of the page for a full account of a person, as in the former case only the date of birth and name of husband or wife are given."

So as Spencer Noble is number 12 in the list of the children of George Wilcox, he will be the last one of the second generation and will be No. 12 in the center of the page.

A few abbreviations are used to reduce to simplicity in some cases. A list of explanations will be found in part one.

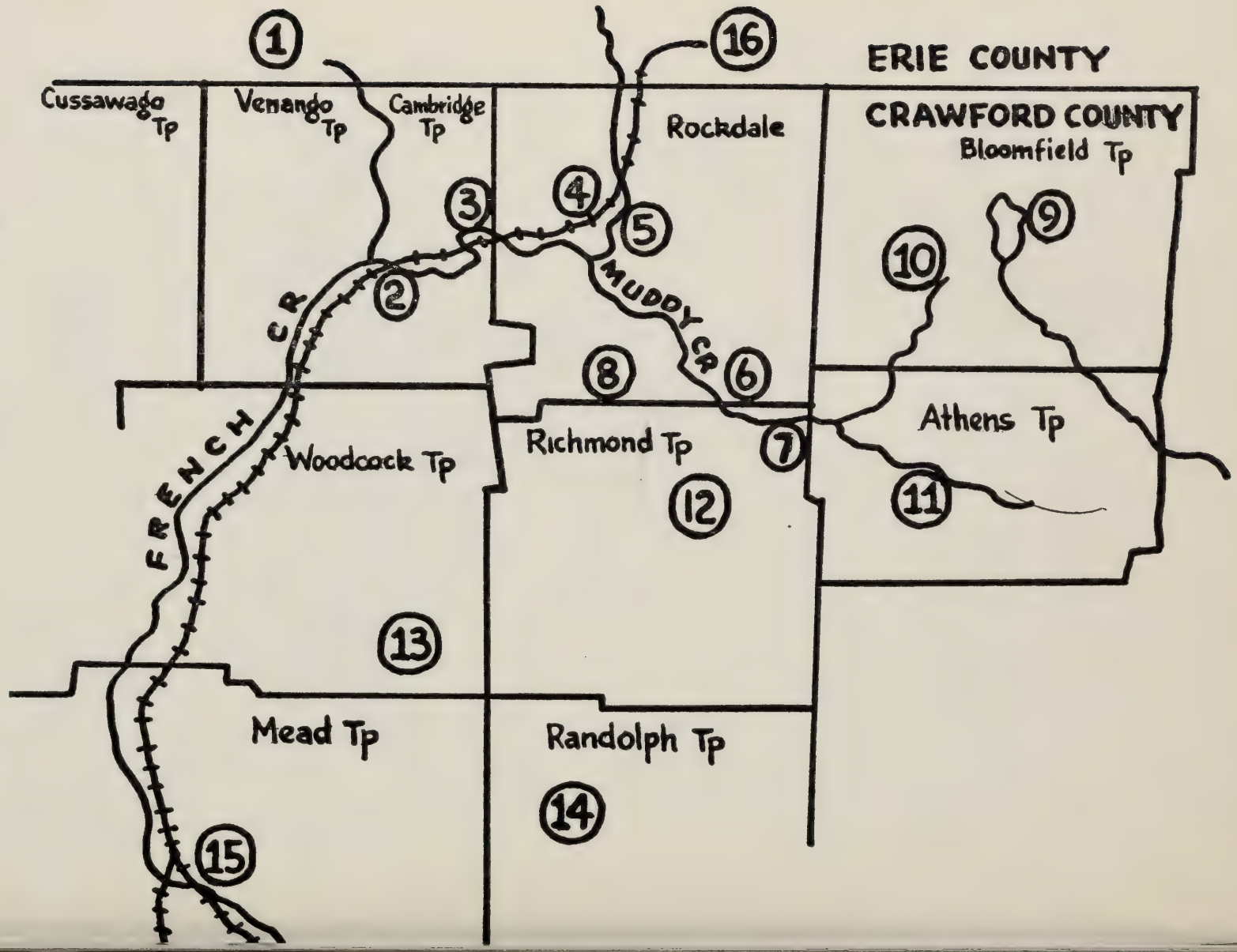
An effort has been made to get together a complete genealogy of the descendents of George Wilcox but due to lack of response to inquiries some of the younger members of the generations now growing up may be left out.

As some of the younger ones may not know the countryside and the names may be confusing we refer them to the map of Rockdale Township, Crawford Co., Pennsylvania and will simply use Rockdale to designate places. There was not a town or village in the whole township but there was a Post Office at Miller's Station, (now called Millers), where there used to be a R. R. Station, a country store, a blacksmith shop and a hotel.

Teepleville, no bigger than Millers was just over the line in Richmond Township.

Where a person has two given names, the one in common use has been used in the index.

1. Edinboro
2. Venango
3. Cambridge Springs
4. Millers
5. Dingledale
6. Wilcox Home
7. Teepleville
8. Jervis
9. Canadohta Lake
10. Lincolnville
11. Little Cooley
12. New Richmond
13. Blooming Valley
14. Guys Mills
15. Meadville
16. Mill Village



DESCENDENTS OF GEORGE AND SARAH WILCOX

George Wilcox, First Generation, and Children
1

As the biographical sketch covers we do not need to repeat any data here.

1. George Wilcox, b. Mar. 13, 1810, m. Sarah Spencer
   Children:
2. Emily S., b. Sept. 2, 1837, d. 1851, Panama, N. Y.
3. Mary Matilda, b. Apr. 2, 1839, m. Arthur Jervis
4. George Merritt, b. Dec. 31, 1840, d. 1843, Panama.
5. *Julius Marvin,* b. Nov. 12, 1842, m. Mary E. Hotchkiss.
6. George Munson, b. Jan 28, 1845, d. 1846, Panama.
7. Leroy Noble, b. June 7, 1846, d. Aug. 15, 1860, Rockdale.
8. Celestia Louisa, b. Sept. 20, 1848, m. Franklin McCray.
9. Henry William, b. Dec. 17, 1850, m. Lucy Glover.
10. George Nelson, b. Feb. 14, 1853, m. Adele Hotchkiss.
11. Sarah E., b. June 4, 1855, m. Walter I. Blystone.
12. Spencer Noble, b. Aug. 8, 1860, m. Ida Hoig.

Branch of Mary
Second Generation and Children
3

Mary Matilda Wilcox, dau. of George was b. in Panama, Chautauqua Co., N. Y. April 2, 1839 and d. Rockdale, Jan 9, 1920. She attended school at Cambridge, (now Cambridge Springs) and taught school. She m. Jan. 9, 1859, Arthur Jervis, b. Armstrong Co., Pa., near Kittanning, Sept. 27, 1829, son of Thomas R. and Jane (Haughey) Jervis, who had settled in Rockdale in 1839 where they lived and died. They had three children, John, Arthur and Isabel.

There is a tradition in this family that when the Wilcox family moved to Rockdale from Chautauqua Co., N. Y. in wagons, arriving late in the day, all the men in the neighborhood were on hand to welcome them and help unload and get them settled for the night. Arthur was among them and when he saw Mary, now in her middle teens, he fell in love at first sight of her and resolved right then that here was the girl he would marry. It took him five years but

he did it. He was a farmer and they lived and died in Rockdale and are buried in the Jervis Cemetery. He died in 1911. They were Methodists and Democrats.

Children:

13. Donna Naomi, b. Apr. 20, 1860, m. Ernest Birchard.
14. Commodore S., b. Nov. 1, 1861, m. (1) Harriet Hutchinson, (2) Nellie Porter.
15. George Emmett, b. Feb. 6, 1863, M. Huldah Kingsley.
16. Frank Clement, b. May 16, 1865, m. Ina Kingsley.
17. James Arthur, b. Dec. 12, 1868, d. Aug. 25, 1875.
18. Jennie, b. Aug. 17, 1873, d. Aug. 17, 1875.
19. Kate Bernice, b. Feb. 28, 1877, m. Alton H. Kellogg.

Third Generation and Children

13

Donna Naomi Jervis, daughter of Arthur and Mary (Wilcox) Jervis was born in Rockdale April 20, 1860 and died there Nov. 1, 1937. She married in 1881 Ernest T. Birchard born August 2, 1859; died Feb. 18, 1936. Buried in Jervis Cemetery.

Ernest was son of Ozro Birchard, born May 9, 1829 — died Dec. 2, 1912, — and Harriet (Spring) Birchard who were married June 6, 1855. She died Oct. 21, 1869.

Ernest was a farmer but lived several years in Union City Pa. where he was conected with the Novelty Wood Workers Company. Methodist and Republican.

Children:

20. Frank, b. Apr. 11, 1883, d. Feb. 16, 1885.
21. Claude, b. Aug. 15, 1884, m. Lillian Hartman.
22. Reid A., b. July 4, 1886, m. Louise Bidwell.
23. Carl S., b. Aug. 22, 1888, d. Sept. 6, 1896.

14

Commodore, son of Arthur and Mary (Wilcox) Jervis was born Nov. 1, 1861, died Jan. 29, 1943. He married, (1) Harriette Hutchinson, Jan. 4, 1885. They lived on the farm where he was born. He served in many township offices. Methodist and Democrat. After Harriette died he married Nellie Porter. No children.

15

George Emmett, son of Arthur and Mary (Wilcox) Jervis was b. Feb. 6, 1863 in Rockdale, d. May 7, 1923. He m. 1887, Huldah, dau. of John Kingsley of Cambridge, (now Cambridge Springs) Pa. She d. Nov. 11, 1918.

Emmett was a merchant, having a general store at Teepleville, Richmond Tp. Crawford Co. Pa. which was just over the line from Rockdale. He took his family to San Diego, California and lived there about three years but came back to his store in Teepleville in 1917, remaining there till his death May 7, 1923. He and Huldah both buried in Jervis Cemetery.

Children

24. John Percy, b. Feb. 19, 1890. m. Mary Lovina Guy.
25. Mary Louise, b. Mar. 7, 1903. unm.
26. Lillian Algira, b. Oct. 7, 1906. m. (1) B. B. Coombs.
(2) Lewis Hammel.
(3) Vernon Hardan.

16

Frank Clement Jervis, son of Arthur and Mary (Wilcox) Jervis was b. May 16, 1865 in Rockdale, d. Nov. 14, 1949, in Edinboro, Erie Co. Pa. He m. Ina Kingsley, b. May 11, 1865, dau. of Chas. and Julia (Stickney) Kingsley, Apr. 29, 1889. She d. July 17, 1925. He m. (2) Anna Allen May 16, 1927. He and Ina buried in Jervis Cemetery.

He was graduated from the Univ. of Toronto, Ontario, Canada March 25, 1892 obtaining his degree in veterinary medicine and surgery. He settled in Edinboro and practiced his profession there for 55 years until his death. He had 14 grandchildren and 7 great grandchildren when he died.

On election day he walked to the polls to cast his (Democrat) vote but returning became so weak that he had to be assisted to his home. Shortly afterward had a heart attack and died five days later.

Children all by first wife.

27. George Irwin, b. May 14, 1890, m. Ida Augusta Bauer.
28. Lynn Arthur, b. Oct. 4, 1892, m. (1) Violet Filby
(2) Katherine Marshall.
29. Mary Janette, b. Jan. 18, 1898, m. (1) James L. Taylor
(2) Wilson Armstrong.
(3) Alfred R. Lovejoy.

30. Carl Sumner, b. May 29, 1896, m. (1) Gladys Hayhow.
(2) Vera Jecks.
31. Iva Marie, b. Nov. 21, 1899, m. Albert S. Vatter.
32. Florence May, b. Nov. 8, 1902, m. Mark Landers.
33. Alberta L., b. Mar. 7, 1909, m. Paul Snyder.
34. Woodrow W., b. Sept. 14, 1912, m. Elizabeth Blow.

19

Kate Bernice, dau. of Arthur and Mary (Wilcox) Jervis was b. Feb. 28, 1877, in Rockdale. Was graduated Slippery Rock State Normal School, (now Teacher's College) at Slippery Rock, Pa. in 1897. Taught school until her marriage to Alton Harry Kellogg Mar. 28, 1899.

Alton was born Nov. 20, 1876, Rockdale, son of Oscar and Kate (Parker) Kellogg. There is a tradition that three Kellogg brothers left the east, going west with a group. One settled in Cattaraugus Co., N.Y., one in Pa., the other one going farther west to become the ancestor of the Corn Flakes Kellogg. One of the three was the great, or great great grandfather of Alton.

The Oscar Kellogg farm joined the Wilcox place and the two families were neighbors and friends.

Fourth Generation and Children

21

Claude Birchard, son of Ernest and Donna (Jervis) Birchard was b. Aug. 15, 1884 in Rockdale, d. Feb. 17, 1943 in Cambridge Springs, Pa. He m. Lilliam Hartman, dau. of Samuel and Sarah Hartman born Apr. 17, 1889, of Cambridge Springs. Was engage din merchandising there where he lived.

Children

38. Donald, b. May 13, 1923, d. March 3, 1943
39. Clare, b. Feb. 14, 1929

22

Reid Arden Birchard, son of Ernest and Donna (Jervis) Birchard, was b. July 4, 1886 in Rockdale. He m. Louise Bidwell, b. Jan. 13, 1887, dau. of Lewis and Sarah Bidwell, they lived in Cambridge Springs where he was associated with the Farmers and Merchants Bank as a cashier. Was a Methodist.

On Sept. 6, 1941, he died suddenly from a heart attack. Buried in Jervis Cemetery.

Child

40. Rex, m. Ruth E. Pfeifer, Apr. 23, 1938

3 children

Carl E., b. Aug. 20, 1939
Ellen Louis, b. Feb. 12, 1941
Rita Grace, b. May 23, 1945

24

John Percy Jervis, son of G. Emmett and Huldah (Kingsley) Jervis, was b. Feb. 19, 1890 in Teepleville, Pa. He m. Dec. 28, 1912, Mary Lovina, dau. of Wm. T. and Clara Guy b. Dec. 17, 1887 at Guys Mills, Pa. They were m. at Vancouver, B.C.

They live, (1952) in Port Angeles, Wash. and Jack is a prominent man in the town.

Children

41. Guy Emmett, b. Aug. 8, 1913. m. Margaret Eaton.
42. Beryl Elda, b. Apr. 4, 1918. m. Harry Ennis May.
44. Howard Comma, b. Jan. 2, 1924. m. Anna Mae Coffman West.
43. Robert, b. Jan. 18, 1921. m. Betty Durer.

26

Lillian Algira, dau. of G. Emmett and Huldah (Kingsley) Jervis was b. Oct. 17, 1906 in Teepleville, Pa. She m. Aug. 15, 1926, B. B. Coombs, b. Oct. 23, 1902, in Yakima, Wash., son of Charley and Goldie (Jones) Coombs in Port Angeles, Wash. They lived in Bellingham, Wash, and he died there May 8, 1938. Lillian m. (2) Lewis Hammel, (3) Vernon Hardan.

Children by first husband.

45. Lillian May, b. Sept. 10, 1930. m. Jerome Delton Mast.
46. Benjamin Burgess, b. Feb. 9, 1936.

27

George Irwin, son of Frank and Ina (Kingsley) Jervis, was b. May 14, 1890, in Rockdale. Grew up in Edinboro, Pa. and was educated at the Teacher's College there.

He went to Cleveland, Ohio at an early age and engaged in a bus

transportation business, later removing to Toledo, Ohio where he now lives; is connected with the Greyhound Bus Co., in an executive capacity.

He m. Ida Augusta Bauer, dau. of Anton Bauer. Has been a Master Mason for more than 25 years and is a Shriner.

Children

47. Quentin Bauer, b. Apr. 15, 1920. unm.
48. Daryl Ida, b. m. Wm. Stone.

28

Lynn Arthur, b. Oct. 4, 1892, son of Dr. Frank and Ina Kinglsey Jervis, in Rockdale. Grew up in Edinboro, Pa. and educated at the Teacher's College there. He m. (1) Violet Filby. (2) Katherine Marshall. He lives (1952) in Plainfield, N.J.; is Sales Manager for Security Steel Co. Has been with them 40 years.

One child by first wife.

49. Frederick Lynn

29

Mary Janette, b. Jan. 18, 1898, dau. of Dr. Frank and Ina (Kingsley) Jervis in Edinboro, Pa., attended Teacher's College there. She m. (1) James L. Taylor; (2) Wilson Armstrong, (3) Alfred Rolling Lovejoy.

Lived for some time in Warren, Ohio; removed to Chapel Hill, N.C. where her husband works for the Jones Construction Co. of Chapel Hill. Has been an Eastern Star for 24 years. (1952).

Child

50. James Neal Taylor, m. Gail Albright.

30

Iva Marie Jervis was b. in Edinboro, Nov. 21, 1899, dau. of Dr. Frank and Ina (Kinglsey) Jervis. She m. Albert S. Vatter of Edinboro where they still live. Teacher's College.

Children

51. Phyllis Eileene, works for Erie Daily Times.
52. Shirley M., Art Student.

31

Florence May Jervis, dau. of Dr. Frank and Ina (Kingsley) Jervis was b. Nov. 8, 1902 in Edinboro, Pa., where she grew up and attended the Teachers' College.

She m. Merrit Mark Landers, Principal of Goodley High School of Erie, Pa. where they live.

Child

53. Virginia Audrey, m. William Kuhleman.

32

Carl Sumner, b. May 29, 1906 in Edinboro, Pa. son of Dr. Frank and Ina (Kingsley) Jervis. He m. (1) Gladys Hayhow, (2) Vera Jecks.

He taught Gun Sight at Great Lakes Naval Station—3 years in South Pacific, on a submarine tender to the Howard S. S. Gilmore. Now lives in Hillsboro, N.C. and works for Jones Construction Co.

Child by first wife.

54. James Jervis, m. ---------- ----------

33

Alberta Luella, dau. of Dr. Frank and Ina (Kingsley) Jervis, b. in Edinboro, Pa. Mar 7, 1909. Edinboro Teacher's College. m. Paul I. Snyder who works for Univ. N.C. They live in Chapel Hill, N.C.

Children

55. Richard S. m. Shirley Hart.
56. Joyce E. m. Frederick Austin Wilson.
57. Larry, unm. In Air Force-Intelligence Dept. Sec. Serv. Stationed in Texas. (1951).
58. Alberta, unm. Secretarial work—employed by Univ. of N.C. Lives at home.
59. Paul Jr. School child—Carrboro School.

34

Woodrow Wilson, son of Dr. Frank and Ina (Kingsley) Jervis was b. Sept. 14, 1912. m. Elizabeth Blow, Eastern Star. Has lived in Chapel Hill, N.C. for 16 years. (1952). Building Engineer—Medical School, Univ. N.C.

Child

60. Ross Manning Jervis, School child.

37

Earl Kellogg, b. Apr. 6, 1912. Adopted son of Alton H. and Kate (Jervis) Kellogg. m. Aurea Miranda, of Porto Rico. They live in Meadville, Pa.

Children

61. Marilyn, unm. Graduate nurse, Meadville City Hospital.
62. Edward, In school.
63. Bruce, In school.

Fifth Generation and Children

41

Guy Emmett Jervis, son of John Percy and Mary Lovina (Guy) Jervis was b. Aug. 26, 1913 at Port Blakely, Wn. and m. Oct. 10, 1937, at Port Angeles, Wn., Margaret Geneva Eaton, b. Feb. 28, 1917 at Blue Creek, Wn., dau. of Chas. and Bertha (Bishop) Eaton. They are living (1952) in Port Angeles, Wn.

Children

64. Beverly, b. Dec. 12, 1939, Port Angeles, Clallam Co., Wn.
65. Jackie, b. May 31, 1941, Port Angeles, Clallam Co., Wn.
66. Neil, b. Apr. 8, 1950, Port Angeles, Clallam Co., Wn.

42

Beryl Elda, dau. of J. Percy, and Mary L. (Guy) Jervis, was b. Apr. 4, 1918 at Teepleville, Pa.

She m. Feb. 10, 1939 at Port Angeles, Wn. Harry Ennis May, son of Harry and Annie (Ennis) May b. Apr. 1, 1916 at Sequim, Wn. where they are now living.

Child

67. Mary Ann Kathleen, b. Apr. 11, 1948 at Port Angeles Wn.

43

Robert, son of J. Percy and Mary L. (Guy) Jervis, was b. Jan. 18, 1921 in Bellingham, Wn.

He m. Betty Durer. No children.

44

Howard Comma Jervis, son of John Percy and Mary L. (Guy) Jervis was b. Jan. 2, 1924 in Port Angeles, Wn. He m. Dec. 16, 1950 at Angola, Ind., AnnaMae Coffman West, b. July 19, 1930 in Talmage, Ohio; dau. of Homer Carson and Mabel Jane (Davis) West of Angola, Ind. They live in Everett, Wn.

45

Lillian May Coombs, b. Oct. 9, 1930 in Bellingham, Wn., dau. of B. B. Coombs and Lillian (Jervis) Coombs.

She married, May 26, 1951 Jerome Deltom Mast, born April 4, 1933 in South Dakota.

Child

Gregory Scott Mast, born March 17, 1952.

Branch of Julius

Second Generation and Children

5

Julius Marvin Wilcox, son of George and Sarah (Spencer) Wilcox was b. Nov. 12, 1842 near Panama, Chautauqua Co., N.Y. not far from the Pa. state line.

In the spring of 1854 the family moved to a farm in Rockdale Tp. Crawford Co., Pa. He m. May 7, 1871, in Townville, Pa., Mary Elizabeth, b. May 13, 1843, at Clarks Corners, (now New Richmond), Pa. dau. of John and Susan (Hathaway) Hotchkiss.

When Mary was eight years old her parents moved to Brown Hill, about a mile up the slope from the Wilcox place. She started teaching country schools when she was sixteen and taught until she m. Julius Wilcox.

They started housekeeping in a little house on one of the Wilcox farms where their first child was born, moving then to another farm across Muddy Creek in Teepleville, Richmond Tp. where their other children were born.

In 1881 they moved to another farm on French Creek at Millers where they lived and died: Mary, Jan. 9, 1891 and Julius, Apr. 7, 1917. He was a widower 26 years.

Children

62. George, b. Mar. 22, 1872. m. Alice Blythe Tucker.
(2) Carlotta Howard.
53. John Hotchkiss, b. May 11, 1875, d. June 15, 1923. unm.
54. Irene, b. Oct. 22, 1876, m. Bert Dow Lord.
55. Sara Susan, b. Feb. 24, 1880, m. George A. Frantz.

52

George Wilcox, son of Julius and Mary (Hotchkiss) Wilcox was born March 22, 1872 in Rockdale; died Dec. 28, 1953 in Ames, Iowa. Buried in Muncipal cemetery.

He attended high school in Cambridge Springs, Pa. Worked at various jobs; in a sawmill, cutting timber, peeling hemlock bark, repairing fences for Erie R.R. farmhand. Bought a worn out farm, worked it two years and decided to go to college. Spent a year at Edinboro State Normal School, (now Teacher's College) for refresher and preparatory study, then to Princeton Univ., working his way by tutoring, graduating in 1903 in Civil Engineering.

Was offered a position at Princeton as assistant professor in Civil Engineering dept., but accepted an offer from New Jersey Zinc Co., at a higher salary. From there he worked on the Hudson River tunnels for the P.R.R. Co., Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Hooper-Falkenau Co., Winchester Arms Co. in New Haven, Conn.

The first world war affected construction work adversely. He decided to teach and went to Des Moines Univ. at Des Moines, Iowa as Professor in Civil Engineering. Was there eight years when the department was discontinued for lack of funds. He then taught in the State College in Ames, Iowa until he reached the age limit for teaching but was employed by the Highway Commission as bridge draftsman and was there until an injury in an automobile accident in 1936 enforced complete retirement.

During his engineering years he was two years in Oklahoma, City Engineer of McAlester. While there he married, Aug. 24, 1907, in Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, Alice Blythe Tucker, born Aug. 14, 1869 in Owen Sound, daughter of Wm. and Mary (Blythe) Tucker.

Wm. Tucker was born about 1827 in Ilfracombe, Eng. Came to Owen Sound, probably in his teens. (Elizabeth has his sea chest). He retired from grocery and bakery business as soon as possible; so proud of being a "gentleman."

Mary Blythe was born in Cincinnati about 1835. She died 1909, Wm., 1920, both in Owen Sound.

Their daughter Alice Blythe (Tucker) Wilcox was a graduate of Toronto Univ., Toronto, Canada. Did extra-curricular study at Chicago Univ., Columbia, and Oxford, Eng. She was preceptress at the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa. three years, six years Dean of Women at Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N.Y., resigning to marry George Wilcox whom she first met at Edinboro. A year later she received her second M.A. degree. She died Jan. 5, 1935.

One child

56. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 8, 1908. m. Rainer Schickele.
On Thanksgiving Day 1935 George married Carlotta Howard.

53

John Hotchkiss Wilcox, son of Julius and Mary was b. May 11, 1875, Teepleville, Pa. Educated country school, Edinboro State Normal and at Princeton University in Civil Engineering. Worked as a draftsman until he became ill with tuberculosis. Died in June of 1923. His taste ran to music and writing. Never married.

54

Irene, dau. of Julius and Mary, b. Oct. 22, 1876, Teepleville. Lived at home until Jan. 1915 when she moved to Los Angeles, California. She married, Dec. 2, 1915, Bert Dow Lord, son of Loomis and Anna (White) Lord. He was b. Sept. 10, 1876, died May 21, 1947 in Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs Naeional Park, Hot Springs, Ark. buried, National Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark. He enlisted in the Navy in 1918. Had a daughter by a former wife.

57. Jane, b. Nov. 7, 1900. m. Louis F. Henshaw.

55

Sara, dau. of Julius and Mary was b. Feb. 24, 1880 Teepleville, Pa., the family moving to Millers when she was a year old. She went to Edinboro State Normal School and taught until she married May 24, 1905, George Alton Frantz, b. Feb. 13, 1882 in Pleasantville, Pa., son of George D. and Sarepta (Fullerton) Frantz. He graduated from Northwestern University, 1903, Ph.G. in Pharmacy. Is at present (1952) General Manager for a Chemical Company.

Children

58. Margaret Eleanor, b. June 10, 1911, m. Donnell C. Howe.
59. Louise Wilcox, b. June, 1913. died one month later.
60. Mary Elizabeth, b. Sept., 1915, died next day.
61. Gene Adele, b. Dec. 2, 1917. m. Benjamin H. Glover.

Fullerton-Franz

Sarepta (Fullerton) Frantz was b. Oct. 9, 1847 and died Sept. 13, 1947, lacking less than a month of rounding out a full hundred years of usefulness. Though she was confined to a wheel chair the last few years, her mental capacity never weakened, her interests never wavered, her mind was clear to the end. She was an inspiration to all who knew her, especially to her grand children.

She was the great grand daughter of Thomas Fullerton who settled in Rockdale Tp. in 1797 when his son Bailey was about sixteen. He bought a large tract of land of the Holland Land Company and was prominent in settling that part of the country which was slow until after the war of 1812 and the Indian troubles were over. He sold most of the land in farm size pieces to other settlers coming except a farm on the hill which remained in the family till after the death of Sarepta.

Bailey Fullerton was married in 1803 to Mary Humes and settled where Cambridge Springs now stands, where he lived till his death on Feb. 25, 1854. He had ten children. His son David L. was born April 2, 1820. He married Elizabeth Stokes, daughter of John and Margaret (Peters) Stokes early in 1847. She was born July 22, 1822, died 1907. John Stokes, son of George Stokes was born 1780, and settled in Venango Tp. 1804 coming from Union County, Pa. He died 1861, his wife, 1876.

David Fullerton had 12 children, Sarepta the oldest one. She married George Daniel Frantz, son of George Jacob and _____ (Mosier) Frantz, May 23, 1866. They lived in Pleasantville, Pa. for several years in the early days of the oil industry, then removing to a farm on Mackey Hill; eventually going back to the Fullerton farm where Sarepta was born and where they lived till death. They were the parents of George A. Frantz who married Sara Wilcox.

56

Jane, dau. of Bert D. and Ida (Borst) Lord was born Nov. 7, 1900 in Ann Arbor, Mich. When she was seven was taken to Cali-

fornia by her parents. Her mother died in 1912 and her father married Irene Wilcox Dec. 2, 1915.

She attended high school and business college in Los Angeles, worked for Dun-Bradstreet and June 16, 1923 married Louis F. Henshaw, born Nov. 3, 1888 in Brooklyn, N.Y. son of Edward and Helen Josephine (Salfelder) Henshaw.

Edward Henshaw was born June 14, 1860, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, England; brought to America at eight years of age; died Dec. 12, 1938 in New York City. Was the son of Samuel and _____ (Thornley) Henshaw of England.

Helen Salfelder was born Sept. 7, 1868 in New Brighton, N.Y. daughter of Frederic Louis Salfelder, born Frankfort-am-Main, Germany, and Catherine (MacCornac) Salfelder, born in New Jersey. He died 1882, she 1883.

Louis Frederic Henshaw grew up in New York City. His interest as a boy was boats and he was educated at Webb School of Naval Architecture. At present, (1954) he is with the U.S. Government working at his profession in San Diego, California.

Edward Louis Henshaw, son of Louis F. and Jane (Lord) Henshaw was born Jan. 29, 1932 in Los Angeles, California.

Graduated Long Beach, Calif. High School and attended Long Beach City College. Enlisted in the U.S. Navy early in 1951. Radar assistant on the U.S.S. Sitkoh Bay, Aircraft Transport to Japan and Korea from July, 1951 to Nov. 1953. Transferred to mine sweeper U.S.S. Kesterel based at Bremerton, Wash. now (1954) at San Diego.

He married, June 21, 1953, Ernstlee Jane King, born Aug. 9, 1932 in San Francisco, Calif. daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Haack) King. A daughter, Evelyn Louise, born August 1, 1954.

Fourth Generation and Children

57

Elizabeth, dau. of George and Alice (Tucker) Wilcox was b. Aug. 8, 1908 in Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada. A U.S. citizen as her mother, a naturalized U.S. citizen had gone to her native home for the occasion.

Her father taught her at home till she was fourteen when she passed examinations to enter High School as a Sophomore. After H.S. to Des Moines Univ. taking an engineering course, the only girl among a bunch of men and had her Bachelor of Science degree

before she was twenty, then studied in Ames State College for her Masters Degree. She worked in the Bell Laboratories in New York and in Washington, D.C. before her marriage. She married Rainer Schickele Aug. 25, 1934 in Washington, D.C. They went back to Ames, where Rainer had a position with the college.

During the second world war were back to Washington, Rainer in the Economics Department and Elizabeth worked in the office of the Quartermaster-General as a physicist. After the war they removed to Fargo, N.D. where Rainer had a position in the N.D. State Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

The Schickele children.

62. Johan Peter, b. July, 1935. Student at Swarthmore College specializing in music, (1952).
63. David George, b. March 20, 1937. Swarthmore, 1954.

Schickele — Brandenburg

Rene Schickele, son of Armand and Maria Schickele was a well known poet and novelist in Europe. He comes from a wine growing family. His brother had an international reputation as gynecologist.

Rene was born August 4, 1883 in Oberehnheim, Alsace, near Strasbourg, France. Died Jan. 1940 in Vence, Alpes Maritimes, France. He married, in Barman, (Rhineland), Germany, August 20, 1904 Anna Brandenburg, born Dec. 5, 1883, daughter of Adolph Brandenburg.

The Brandenburgs were in the textile business. Several of the family were distinguished writers and singers. Two sons, Rainer and Hans.

Rainer Wolfgang Schickele, b. July 22, 1905 in Berlin, Germany. Naturalized American citizen May, 1938. Writer, Economist, Educator. With the government in Washington, D.C. during world war 2. Then with the North Dakota State Agriculture College at Fargo, N.D. (1952). He married Elizabeth Wilcox. They are removing, July 1954 to Rome, Italy, where Rainer becomes Chief of the Land and Water Use Branch of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

58

Margaret Eleanor, dau. of George A. and Sara (Wilcox) Frantz was b. June 10, 1911, Edinboro, Pa. Elementary schooling in Erie, Pa., High School in Cleveland, Ohio. Graduate of Northwestern

University, B.S. She taught in Oakgrove school for girls in Vassalboro, Maine, in a girls school in Evanston, Illinois, and the public school in Kenosha, Wisconsin. She m. Sept. 5, 1936, Donnell Conde Howe, Jr., b. Apr. 14, 1910, Chicago, Ill., son of Donnell Conde Howe Sr. and Nellie (Noble) Howe.

Don Jr.'s schooling in Chicago, Northwestern Univ., B.S. and M.D. Alpha Omega Alpha (honorary medical). Interned at St. Luke's Hospital two years, the extra year in surgery. In late 1940, having been in the Naval Reserve ten years he was called to the service and sent to San Diego, Calif. for indoctrination, then placed on a transport as junior medical officer.

Was in the service five years. Had one stretch of land duty, then to Okinawa with Sea Bees as Chief medical officer. Remained there to end of war resigning from the service as Commander.

Is practicing in a clinic in Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan. In 1950 initiated into College of Surgeons.

Children

George Alexander, b. March 11, 1939, Chicago, Ill.
Katherine Conde, b. Jan. 25, 1942, Oakland, Calif.
John Frantz, b. May 14, 1945, Oakland, Calif.
Thomas Noble, b. Sept. 4, 1949, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.

John Glover, of London, England came to America on the Ark or Dove with Leonard Calvert, brother of Lord Baltimore, in March of 1634. He bought land in Frederick Co., near Ellicotts Mills, Md. He was the father of 13 children, one of them Samuel, the forebear of one line of which the latest arrivals are Jeremy Rundle and Sarah Hathaway Glover and their cousin David Harper.

The Glover Line

John Glover, the immigrant ancestor. m. Margaret _____.
Samuel Glover, b. in Maryland; m. Elizabeth Barnes of Cecil Co. Md.
Elijah Barnes Glover, b. May 6, 1782, in Kentucky. d. Oct. 23, 1829. m. 1800, Catherine Jones, b. 1778, d. March, 1856. Three of their children fell through the ice and drowned together in the Ohio River.
Elijah Barnes Glover Jr. b. March 11, 1811, Portsmouth, Ohio. d. Sept. 17, 1880. m. Jan. 17, 1833, Sarah Jane Offnere, b. Jan. 3, 1816, Winchester, Va. d. April 12, 1889.
Samuel Carr Glover, b. Sept. 11, 1841, d. Sept. 22, 1910. He m. Sept. 5, 1866, Fanny Elizabeth Howell, b. Sept. 25, 1845, Columbus, Ohio. d. April 1, 1938, dau. of the Rev. Seth Howell, b. 1808,

in Wales. (Presbyterian minister) d. 1858. He m. Mary Roberts, b. in Wales.

Benjamin Howell Glover, b. Sept. 4, 1874, Grand Haven, Mich. Was trained an electrical engineer; member of the first graduating class of Armour Technological Institute of Chicago, class of 1894. Is retired from Underwriters Laboratories, Chicago. He m. June 6, 1899, Bertha Jane Rundle, b. June 28, 1876 in Moulmein, Burma, dau. of Henry William Rundle an English officer who was b. in England. His wife b. in Australia.

Benjamin Howell Glover Jr. b. April 29, 1916 in Chicago. son of Benjamin Howell Glover and Bertha Jane (Rundle) Glover.

B.S. ,M.S., M.D. Northwestern University; Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, honorary societies. U. S. Navy, four years, 1943-1947, including brief sea duty aboard a destroyer in the Atlantic Theater, Africa, etc.

Now University of Wisconsin, assistant professor of neurospychiatry 1947 to present, (1954). Has private practice, clinic and teaching duties at Medical School.

He has a sister Gwyneth Juliet (Glover) Harper, choir soloist; m. to Robert Harper Northwestern trained, manager of a music publishing company. Both active in community church. One son David Harper.

He married Gene Adele Frantz. Two children Jeremy Rundle Glover, b. Nov. 1, 1942. Sarah Hathaway Glover, b. August 2, 1951.

60

Gene Adele, dau. of George A. and Sara (Wilcox) Frantz was b. Dec. 1917 in Erie, Pa. Schooling was in Cleveland, Ohio, New York City, Oakgrove School for girls and Northwestern University for a B.S. degree.

She taught in Mundelein College, biology, also assorted subjects during World War 2 for 8, 10, and 11th grades. Three years with Red Cross fund campaign in Madison, Wis.

She married, Dec. 28, 1940, in Chicago, Benjamin Howell Glover Jr. born April 29, 1916, son of Benjamin H. Glover and Bertha (Rundle) Glover of Chicago.

The background of the Glover family in America is similar to that of the Wilcoxes and the New England allied families although the Glover ancestor came to Maryland an dsettled there. The family was originally from Wales. From the immigrant ancestor has come

a prolific progeny, including patriots serving in the Revolutionary war, farmers, ministers, lumbermen, engineers, physicians, etc.

The women of the family, since the late 19th century have been career-minded; Benjamins' mother and sister were both authors with published books, one a buyer for Marshall Fields, another an art designer for them.

The youngest family of Glovers has produced a psychiatrist and a ten-year-old boy who at present (1952) indicates a strong urge to return to the land.

The Celestia Branch
Second Generation and Children
8

Celestia Louisa, dau. of George and Sarah (Spencer) Wilcox was born in Panama, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1848; died in Meadville, Pa., March 24, 1924. In 1854 her parents brought her to Rockdale Tp. Crawford Co. Pa., where they settled. She married, Oct. 24, 1869, George Franklin McCray, born in Concord, Erie Co. Pa., died Jan. 25, 1903. Both he and Celestia buried in Jervis Cemetery with several of their children who died young.

Franklin enlisted July, 1862 at Erie, Pa., Company I - 145th, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Brown Commander. Discharged Sept. 1863

They lived in Teepleville and Celestia was always "Aunt Tet" to her many nephews and nieces.

Children

71. George, b. July 29, 1870. m. Sarah _____
72. Howard, b. abt. 1876, d. 1880.
73. Bart, d. in infancy.
74. Pauline, d. in infancy.
75. Lawrence Reed, b. Mar. 30, 1892, m. Hazel Kaster.

Third Generation and Children
75

Lawrence Reed McCray, son of George Franklin anf Celestia (Wilcox) McCray, was born March 30, 1892 in Teepleville, Pa. He married, Feb. 6, 1912, Hazel Millicent Kaster in Teepleville, born Nov. 13, 1888 in Franklin, Pa., daughter of Harvey Heath and

Sarah Levecia (Tenny) Kaster. They have lived in Cambridge Springs, Pa., now (1952) living in Meadville, Pa.

Lawrence is a member of Erie Railroad Trainmen, Erie Railroad Veterans, Order of Eagles, Veteran of Foreign Wars Dad's Club, member of the I.C.C. Methodist Church, Lebanon encampment, French Creek I.O.O.F. of Venango, Pa.

Hazel is a member of American Legion, V.F.W. Cooties Aux., Meadville Grange 1459, Hobby Club, Rebecca's of Cambridge Springs, Pa., Dames of Malta, Meadville, Pa., Order of Eagles, Past Grand Assoc. of Meadville, Pa., Erie Trainmen, Vet. of Erie R.R. Meadville, Pa.

Children

175. Franklin W., born Nov. 2, 1915, m. Katherine E. A. Mack.
176. Robert W., b. Dec. 16, 1916, m. Ann Lucy Duckett.
177. Josephine H., b. June 6, 1918, m. Clarence V. Moffat.
178. George H., b. Oct. 18, 1919, m. Doris C. Seacatt.

The Celestia Branch
Fourth Generation and Children
175

Franklin Wilcox McCray, son of Lawrence and Hazel (Kaster) McCray was born Nov. 2, 1915, in Teepleville, Pa. He graduated from Cambridge Springs High School 1935. Entered service in Sept. of 1943. Went overseas in April of 1944 as Corporal; stationed in Italy. Promoted to Sergeant: returned home in Feb. 1946.

He joined French Creek Lodge #476 I.O.O.F. of Venango, Pa. in 1937; transferred to Cambridge Springs I.O.O.F. Lodge #903 in 1946; joined Masonic Lodge of Cambridge Springs 1946. He is a glazier for Pittsburg Plate Co., of Springfield, Mass. and lives in Springfield.

He married, in Springfield, August 10, 1946, Katherine Elizabeth Agnes Mack, born Jan. 15, 1914, in Springfield, daughter of William J. and Katherine Elizabeth Agnes (Whalen) Mack.

One child

Martha Dale McCray, born, Oct. 1, 1951 in Springfield.

176

Robert Wallace McCray, son of Lawrence R. and Hazel (Kaster) McCray was born Dec. 16, 1916, in Erie, Pa.

Graduated from Cambridge Springs High School, 1934; attended Alliance College in Cambridge Springs from 1938 to 1940. Entered Service March 22, 1944; left for overseas Sept., 1944. Served 79 Div. in France; wounded Nov. 19, 1944; received Purple Heart. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant Jan. 26, 1945; promoted to First Lieutenant March 1945; returned home Sept., 1946.

He joined French Creek Lodge #478 of I.O.O.F. Venango, Pa. 1934; Lebanon Encampment I.O.O.F. of Cambridge Springs, Pa. 1935. He is a member of Officer's Reserve Corps, V.F.W. and American Legion.

He lives in Erie, Pa. and is a Tool and Die Maker in Model Shop for General Electric, Erie, Pa.

He married, in Lawrence Park, Erie, Pa., on June 26, 1943, Ann Lucy Duckett, born May 27, 1916, in Clearfi,eld, Pa., daughter of John and Jennie (Wilson) Duckett. She is a member of American Legion Aux.

Children

Michael Lawrence, born May 31, 1944 in Erie, Pa.
Kathleen Marie, born Oct. 28, 1948 in Erie, Pa.

177

Josephine Kaster McCray, daughter of Lawrence R. and Hazel (Kaster) McCray, was born June 12, 1918 in Teepleville, Pa.

She married, April 18, 1936, in Ripley, N. Y. Clarence Vernon Moffat, born May 16, 1918, in Edinboro, Pa., son of Harry Watson and Grace Elizabeth (Drake) Moffat.

He was called in Service of Navy in the spring of 1943 and sent to Japan; returned home in 8 months.

He is a member of the American Legion and she a member the American Legion Aux. They live in Drakes Mills, Pa. (1952)

Children

Clarence Vernon, Jr. born, August. 24, 1939, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Edmund Lew, b. Dec. 13, 1940, Cambridge Springs, Pa.
Diane Hazel, b. Sept. 14, 1943, Cambridge Springs, Pa.

178

George Harold McCray, son of Lawrence R. and Hazel (Kaster) McCray was born Oct. 18, 1919, Teepleville, Pa. He graduated

from Cambridge Springs High School, 1938. Attended Alliance College, 1938 to 1940. Enlisted Co. B on Nov. 26, 1940; Commissioned Sec. Lieutenant May 13, 1943, Randolph Field, Texas. Transferred to Pueblo, Colorado Air Base. Left for Lincoln, Neb. Sept. 4, 1943. Went overseas Sept. 10, 1943, stationed in England. Reported missing in action Dec. 1, 1943 and officially reported killed June 1944. He was a bombardier and was on a flight over Holland and Belgium when he was killed. His body was sent home and buried in Cambridge Springs, August 17, 1949.

He joined the I.O.O.F. French Creek Lodge #76 of Venango, Pa. 1936; Lebanon Encampment, Cambridge Springs I.O.O.F. 1937.

He married, Sept. 7, 1943, in Lincoln, Neb. Doris Caroline Seacatt, born Feb. 15, 1916 in Trinidad, Colo., daughter of James William and Mildred May (Roberson) Seacatt of Pueblo, Colo.

No children.

9

Henry William Wilcox was born Dec. 17, 1850, the eighth child of George and Sarah (Spencer Wilcox, at Panama, N. Y. He married Feb. 28, 1877, Lucy Glover, born Feb. 27, 1860, daughter of Francis and Deborah Jane (Mickle) Glover of Bloomfield Tp. a few miles from the Wilcox home.

Uncle Will was a gentle soul and was everybody's favorite of all the Wilcox boys. He attended the Mill Village High School and Edinboro State Normal after the country home school. Was six feet tall, blonde and slender. Was an Oddfellow, Past Counselor Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Democrat and Methodist. He was a farmer and was remodeling his barn by putting a basement under it; had raised it and had it on a cribbing support and was working under it when a strong gust of wind felled the barn, breaking his back from which he died nearly two months later on Oct. 25, 1892.

His widow, Lucy was left with three small children, one of them born less than a week after his father's death.

She was a noble woman in both character and physique and with such a responsibility thrust on her shoulders, rose to the occasion as few women could.. She brought up a superior family admirably by running the farm herself, hiring no more help than was necessary and doing it successfully, keeping the children in their father's home until they were ready to establish homes of their own. The oldest son, Leigh, then taking over the farm on

which he still lives: the only farm of all the Wilcox land left in the family.

In 1899 Lucy married Eugene Cross; had one child.

The children:

74. Jennie, b. Aug. 4, 1879, d. Apr. 17, 1881.
75. Ross Glover, b. Apr. 14, 1881, d. June 23, 1887 of diptheria
76. Mary (Mamie), b. May 19, 1883, d. June 29, 1887 of diptheria.
77. Emma Permelia, b. July 15, 1888, m. George Wilmire.
78. Leigh Francis, b. Jan. 1, 1891, m. Blanche Lord.
79. Henry William, b. Oct. 30, 1892, m. Margaret Le Barron.
80. Eva Pauline Cross, b. Aug. 20, 1900, m. Park Decker.

After her family no longer needed her Lucy Cross helped many others, nursing, cooking, working, up to the weakness of old age. She died at the age of 91; had 12 grand children and 26 great-grandchildren. Buried in Millers Cemetery with her first husband and children.

Third Generation and Children

77

Emma Permelia, daughter of Henry William and Lucy Ann (Glover) Wilcox was b. in Teepleville, Pa., July 15, 1888. She m. Dec. 16, 1909, George Wilmire, son of Henry and Mary Ann (Henry) Wilmire. He was associated with General Electric in Erie, pa., retiring in 1950. Resides in Lawrence Park a suburb of Erie, had a family of four boys and one girl.

Their youngest son Robert, graduated from High School June 1942. Worked in a bank until he went in the service March 17, 1943. Was in training at Miami, Florida, then to Seymour Johnson Field and from there to Technical Aircraft Training at Boeing Plant, Seattle, Wash., getting diplomas from both places. Then sent to Baton Rouge, La.; airplane mechanic.

Sunday, June 10, 1944, on a picnic with friends was standing in the water when an undertow pulled him under. His body was recovered after two hours dragging and shipped home to his parents; funeral June 17 and burial in Millers Cemetery, his schoolmates all in uniform acting as pall bearers. He had one two-week furlough while he was in the service.

The Wilmire children:

81. Ward Henry, b. Jan. 12, 1910, m. Helen M. Dale.
82. Ross William, b. Dec. 28, 1912, m. Violet McAfoos.

83. Kern Erwin, b. Dec. 24, 1914, m. Dorothy Maxine Bartlett.
84. Arlene Frances, b. Aug. 17, 1917, m. Andrew Schneider.
85. Robert Calvin, b. June 28, 1924, d. June 10, 1944.

78

Leigh Francis Wilcox, was born Jan. 1, 1891, son of Henry William and Lucy Ann (Glover) Wilcox, on the farm at Teepleville on which he still lives. (1952)

Of all the hundreds of acres that George Wilcox accumulated, this is the only farm left in the Wilcox family.

Leigh has lived here all his life. When his mother died a year ago he bought the other heirs off and is now modernizing the house on which his mother had built an addition.

On Dec. 23, 1912, in North Richmond, Pa., he married Blanche Audra Lord, born Nov. 22, 1891, daughter of Frederick M. and Alice Melissa (Flaugh) Lord.

Children

102. Lola Velma, b. Nov. 7, 1913, m. Wilton Holland.
103. Clyde Leigh, b. Mar. 4, 1916, m. Marian Waid.
104. Orma Louise, b. Aug. 21, 1919, m. George L. Bowes.

79

Henry William Wilcox, Jr. son of Henry William and Lucy Ann (Glover) Wilcox was born Oct. 30, 1892, less than a week after his father died in Teepleville, Pa.

He m. Dec. 20, 1913, Margaret Le Barron. He died Dec. 8, 1932 in Akron, Ohio.

Children

89. Vera, b. Feb. 14, 1915, m. Ralph Bulgrin.
90. Frieda, b. Nov. 27, 1917, m. Glen Pursley.
91. Marjorie, b. Feb. 24, _____, Bill Jackson.
92. Nola, b. Sept. 9, _____m. Mike Stock.
93. Lois, b. May 19, 1931.

Vera has three boys, two girls.
Marjorie two girls, one boy.
Nola, two boys.

Fourth Generatinon and Children

83

Ward Henry Wilmire, son of George and Emma (Wilcox) Wilmire, was born Jan. 12, 1910 at Teepleville, Pa. and died Feb. 3, 1949 in Erie, Pa. Buried in Wintergreen Cemetery, Erie.

He married June 23, 1942, in Harbor Creek Methodist church, Helen Marie Dale, born August 18, 1918, daughter of Louis and Mable (Carlson) Dale.

Child:

Thomas Ward, born July 2, 1945, Erie, Pa.

84

Ross William, son of George and Emma (Wilcox) Wilmire was born Dec. 28, 1912 in Rockdale Tp. Crawford County, Pa. He married, in Lawrence Park, Pa. on Feb. 21, 1936, Violet McAfoos. They reside, (1952) in Rochester, N. Y. With Eastman Kodak Co. Electric welder.

Children

James William, b. April 6, 1938, Rochester, N. Y.
Roger Carl, b. March 26, 1940.

85

Kern Erwin, third son of George and Emma (Wilcox) Wilmire was born in Cambridge Springs, Pa., on Dec. 24, 1914. He married Dec. 17, 1937, Dorothy Maxine Bartlett, born April 20, 1917, Butler, Pa.

Children

Marilyn Lucille, born May 30, 1938, Erie, Pa.
Merle Erwin, born Aug. 15, 1939, Erie, Pa.
Joan Arlene, born Mar. 12, 1941, Erie, Pa.
Barbara Aline, born Oct. 29, 1945, Portsmouth, Va.

86

Arlene Frances, only daughter of George and Emma (Wilcox) Wilmire was born in Cambridge Springs, Pa. August 27, 1917. She married, Sept. 12, 1942, Andrew Schneider, in the Lawrence Park Methodist Episcopal church. They live in Lawrence Park, Pa., near

Erie City. He is a chemist with General Electric.

Children

David Andrew, born Dec. 4, 1943.
Michael, born 1950.

87

Lola Velma Wilcox, daughter of Leigh and Blanche (Lord) Wilcox was born Nov. 7, 1913, Teepleville, Pa. She married in New York state Wilton Holland, born August 5, 1912, son of George and Alphoretta (Culver) Holland. They are living, (1952) in Teepleville, Pa. P. O. address Cambridge Springs, Pa. R. D. 3.

One child

William Stanley, born July, 15, 1932. Enlisted in the Navy, October 1952.

88

Clyde Leigh Wilcox, son of Leigh and Blanche (Lord) Wilcox was born March 4, 1916, in Teepleville, Pa.

"S/Sgt. Clyde Wilcox entered World War 2, March 4, 1941. Served in Medical Corp. Was discharged and returned home Nov. 9, 1945. Served 20 months overseas."

He married, Feb. 2, 1944, Marian Lucile Waid, born April 25, 1924, daughter of Roy and Leila (Roudebush) Waid. They lived in Washington state while Clyde was in the service. Are now (1952) living on a farm on the Jervis road near Teepleville.

One child

Francis LeRoy, March 8, 1950, Meadville Hospital.

89

Orma Louise Wilcox, daughter of Leigh and Blanche (Lord) Wilcox was born August 21, 1919, Teepleville, Pa. She married, August 25, 1937 in New York state, George Lincoln Bowes born Feb. 24, 1915, son of George Bowes, Sr. and Margaret Sayre Bowes. They reside at Saegerstown, Pa., R.D. #2.

Children:

Leigh Edward, born August 18, 1938, Teepleville, Pa.
Beverly Ann, born Feb. 21, 1940, Meadville Hospital.
Linda Louise, born Mar. 24, 1942, Meadville Hospital.

Branch of George Nelson
Second Generation
10

George Nelson Wilcox, son of George and Sarah (Spencer) Wilcox was born, Panama, Chautauqua Co. N. Y. Feb. 14, 1853.

He attended school at Edinboro State Normal, (now Teacher's College). When his father built a cheese factory he learned the business and was the head cheese maker.

He was elected sheriff of Crawford County in Nov. of 1890, served a three year tern; was out one term and elected again in 1896. In Pennsylvania a sheriff can not succeed himself. He kept his farm but engaged in side lines of business, one of them buying cattle and shipping to market.

He removed to McAlester, Oklahoma, in 1906, coming back to the farm eight years later.

He married, Jan. 1, 1875, Clarissa Adele, daughter of John and Susan (Hathaway) Hotchkiss, born Dec. 4, 1857, in Rockdale near the Wilcox place. George N. died Sept. 21, 1921; Adèle died August 26, 1941, Buried in Millers Cemetery.

Children: all born in Rockdale.

114. Bertha Eldora, b. Oct. 7, 1876, m. Herbert Hood, (2) Jack Kirk.
115. Gaylord Reed, b. Dec. 2, 1878, m. George Conlee Potter.
116. Park Frederick, b. June 4, 1882. Unm. Lives in Bakersfield California, engaged in oil business.
117. Katherine Adele, b. Dec. 17, 1886, m. Robert A. Wilson.
118. Harold Leroy, b. Apr. 9, 1890, m. Amelia Steinhoff.

Third Generation
114

Bertha Eldora, daughter of George Nelson and Clarissa Adele (Hotchkiss) Wilcox was born Oct. 7, 1876. From the country school went to the Meadville schools.

In Sept. 1893 she married Herbert Hood, son of John and Ann (Collins) Hood. She married (2) Jack Kirk.

Dr. Herbert Hood was a dentist; they lived in Oil City, Pa. Mr. Kirk was an insurance man whose business made it necessary for them to live for a short time in many cities of the west.

She later settled in Hollywood, California where she was a successful motion picture actress, playing in many of the well known silent pictures. She died there Sept. 1928; buried in the cemetery at Millers, Pa.

One child by first husband:

119. Harold Gernard, b. Oct. 2. 1895, m. Mildred _____.

115

Judge Gaylord R. Wilcox, son of George N. and C. Adele (Hotchkiss) Wilcox, was born Dec. 2, 1878 in Rockdale Tp. Crawford County, Pa. and died Dec. 31, 1939 in Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

He attended country and Meadville city schools, West Point Military Academy and Dickinson College; was Phi Delta Theta.

After graduating from the law school he went to Oklahoma. Was city attorney at Hugo and Choctaw County attorney before removing to Drumright, Creek County in 1916. When the superior court of Creek County was established in 1917, Gov. Williams appointed him superior court judge. He was elected for the second term and elected district judge of 22nd judicial district in 1930 and served one term. He moved to Sapulpa in 1923; was practicing attorney except for the time served as judge, and former president of the Creek County Bar. Was affiliated with the Masons, member of the Methodist church and active in civic affairs.

He married, March 15, 1905, George Conlee Potter, daughter of Dr. Potter of St. Joseph, Mo. She was born Nov. 15, 1884 in Cameron, Mo., died Dec. 3, 1937 and Dec. 31, 1939 Judge Wilcox died of a heart attack. Burial in South Heights Cemetery.

Children

120. Mary Potter Wilcox, b. May 11, 1907, m. Richard M. Caldwell.
1212. Gaylord Reed, Jr. b., Dec. 2, 1908. d. July, 1909.

116

Park F. Wilcox was born June 4, 1882 in Rockdale, the son of George Nelson and Clarissa Adele (Hotchkiss) Wilcox. His boyhood was spent on the farm in Rockdale Tp., and Meadville during his father's two terms as Sheriff.

After High School he attended business college then worked in a bank in Oil City, Pa.

When the family removed to Oklahoma he followed, to work for

an oil company. He has been engaged in the oil business ever since, taking him to many states through out the west. He finally settled in Bakersfield, California, associated with the Mohawk Oil Company, retiring in October 1952. A man of sterling character, sober and industrious in business, unselfish and generous. Never married.

117

Katherine Adele, daughter of George Nelson and Clarissa Adele (Hotchkiss) Wilcox was born at home in Rockdale on Dec. 17, 1886 about half an hour after her grandfather, George Wilcox died of a heart attack.

Her childhood was spent on the farm and in Meadville, Pa., the greater prat of her schooling in the public schools of Meadville and Oil City, Pa. She taught school in the country and when the family removed to McAlester, Oklahoma in 1906 she went with them and while there, on Nov. 25, 1908, married Robert Allan Wilson. They lived in Chicago several years. She later lived in Los Angeles, California and New York City and for shorter periods in Jamestown, N. Y. Warren, Meadville, Cambridge Springs, and Erie, Pa., where she died Nov. 2, 1952 of a cerebral hemorrhage.

The latter years of her life were devoted to nursing and caring for others; first her mother who died in August of 1941, going then to other elderly women, caring for them beautifully, making the last of their lives easier and more comfortable.

No children.

118

Harold Leroy, son of George Nelson and Adele (Hotchkiss) Wilcox was born April 9, 1890 in Rockdale and married June, 1917 Amelia, born June 18, 1896, daughter of Henry Steinhoff of Cambridge Springs, Pa. His boyhood was spent on the farm, in Meadville, Pa. and in McAlester, Oklahoma. He lives on his farm near Little Cooley, Pa. but works much of the time in Meadville for the Talon Company commuting daily from his home.

Children

122. Adele, b. May 24, 1918, m. Kenneth Griggs.
123. Katherine, b. July 10, 1920, m. Paul Post.
124. George Nelson, 2d. b. Oct. 21, 1923, m. Shirley Reynolds.
125. Marian, b. Sept. 25, 1925, m. (1) Herbert Haas, (2) Warren McClellan.

126. Harold Leroy Jr., b. June 11, 1929.
127. Robert L., b. April 11, 1941.
128. Jack E., b. Feb. 16, 1933.
129. Jean, b. Feb. 16, 1935.
130. Nancy Jane, b. August 6, 1938.

Fourth Generation and Children
119

Dr. Harold G. Hood, dentist, son of J. Herbert and Bertha (Wilcox) Hood, was born Oct. 2, 1895 on his grandfather's farm in Rockdale.

He was in Military Service in the first World War; his record not available.

He married Mildred _____ and lived in Cleveland, Ohio, practicing his profession there. Preferring country life he removed first, to a farm at Millers; is now at Waterford, Pa. the location of the old French Forte Le Boeuf.

One son:

Jack, b. 1922, m. _____ Terrill, dau. of E. W. Terrill.

Mary Potter Wilcox
120

Mary Potter, daughter of Judge Gaylord and George Conlee (Potter) Wilcox was born May 11, 1907 in St. Joseph, Missouri. She was brought up in Oklahoma and educated there. Married Richard M. Caldwell Dec. 28, 1927 in Sapulpa, Okla. and lives (1952) in Stillwater, Okla.

Children:

Vernon Conlee Caldwell, b. Nov 17, 1929.
Mary Janet Caldwell, b. Jan. 17, 1935.

122

Adele, daughter of Harold and Amelia (Steinhoff) Wilcox was born May 24, 1918, Rockdale Tp. Crawford Co., Pa. She married Kenneth Griggs and lives (1952) in Richmond, California.

Children

Kenneth W. Griggs, Jr., b. Dec. 5, 1939.
Gaylord R. Griggs, b. May 11, 1941.

123

Katherine, daughter of Harold and Amelia (Steinhoff) Wilcox was born July 10, 1920. She married Paul Post.

Children

Betty Joan, b. May 21, 1941.
Pauline E., b. Aug. 5, 1942.
Diane E., b. Aug. 24, 1944.

124

George Nelson Wilcox 2nd, son of Harold and Amelia (Steinhoff) Wilcox and grandson of George Nelson Wilcox. He was born October 21, 1921, on his grandfather's farm in Rockdale. He married, Shirley, daughter of Lewis Reynolds who was a son of John and Anna (Salen) Reynolds.

He served his country in the Navy in World War 2; Lives (1952) near Teepleville, Pa.

Children

George Nelson, Jr., b. April 7, 1943.
Richard Lewis, b. March 15, 1947.
Ronnie Michael, b. August 13, 1948.

125

Marian Wilcox, daughter of Harold and Amelia (Steinhoff) Wilcox, born Sept. 25, 1926 in Rockdale, married Herbert Francis Haas who died in an unfortunate accident before they had been married a year. He fell into a vat of molten metal killing him instantly.

Marian married 2nd, Warren McClelland.

Children

Frances Ann Haas, b. April 21, 1947; by first husband.
Judith McClelland, b. July 3, 1949; by 2nd husband.

The younger children of Harold and Amelia Wilcox are at home. The younger ones in school. Harold Jr. served in the second World War and in Korea. Was in hospital twice; once for slight leg injury and once for a rash. Was through four battles. Has arrived home safely, Nov. 1952. He received the Purple Heart.

Branch of Sarah
Second Generation and Children
11

Sarah E. daughter of George and Sarah (Spencer) Wilcox was born June 4, 1855, in Rockdale Tp. Crawford Co., Pa., She attended Edinboro State Normal School, (now Teacher's College). She married, Dec. 17, 1879 Walter I. Blystone who was born June 27, 1855 at Venango, Crawford Co., Pa. He was the son of Joseph and Mary (Peiffer) Blystone of Venango they had both been born in Pioneer days; he in 1822 and she in 1821. She died in the spring of 1892 and he in the fall 1904. Mary Peiffer was the daughter of Michael and Rebecca (Berlin) Peiffer and Rebecca was the daughter of Isaac (1745-1831) and Maria (Cost) Berlin.

Walter and Sarah Blystone began life together at Venango, removing to Jamestown, N. Y. in 1886. At the time of their golden wedding anniversary, Walter had been head of the W. I. Blystone Company 43 years and was at that time the oldest manufacturer in Jamestown in the number of years in business. He had always been active in civic affairs both in Venango and Jamestown. Was Alderman, on the Board of Public Works and subsequently Superintendenet of Public Works and later, on the Board of Public Utilities for 12 years.

Was member of Rotary Club, a Mason and Knight Templar. At that time, 1929, he had been treasurer of the First M.E. church for 35 years and he and Sarah had both been active in all the Missionary societies and other interests of the church. They had ten more useful years together when Sarah died Oct. 16, 1939 and Walter followed her on March 14, 1942 in Orlando, Florida where he had gone for the winter. Burial in Jamestown.

Children

141. Mary L., b. Oct. 12, 1880, unm.
142. Paul W., b. Jan. 5, 1882, m. Katherine Collopy.
143. Florence, b. June 22, 1887, m. Leo B. Smith.

Third Generation and Children
141

Mary Louise, daughter of Walter I. and Sarah (Wilcox) Blystone was born Oct. 12, 1880 at Venango, Pennsylvania. Graduated Jamestown High School 1898; Mt. Holyoke College 1904. Active member of Methodist Episcopal Church and D.A.R.

142

Paul Wilcox, son of Walter I. and Sarah (Wilcox) Blystone, was born Jan. 5, 1882 at Venango, Pennsylvania. Was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania 1903. He married, Nov. 23, 1909, Katherine Collopy of Jamestown, N. Y.

Was in the manufacturing business with his father until his death Feb. 8, 1941. Katherine died several years before him. They resided in Jamestown, N. Y.

Children

144. Child, d.y.
145. Paul W. Jr., born Sept. 17, 1913.

143

Florence, daughter of Walter I. and Sarah (Wilcox) Blystone, was born June 22, 1887 in Jamestown, N. Y. She graduated from Abbott Academy in Andover, Mass. June, 1908.

Was married to Leo Boyce Smith of Elmira, N. Y. in 1915. He was graduated from Syracuse University 1910. Took training in embalming in New York City.

Members of Park Church, (Congregational) Elmira, N. Y. Florence is D.A.R. and member of church women societies.

They have resided in Elmira since their marriage.

Children

146. Martha Jane, b. May 4, 1919, m. Charles Henry Ballard.
147. Philip Blystone, b. May 12, 1921, m. Resta Hardy.

Fourth Generation and Children

145

Paul Wilcox Blystone Jr., son of Paul and Katherine (Collopy) Blystone was born Sept. 17, 1913 in Jamestown, N. Y. Graduated from Jamestown High School.

Was in service from Dec. 1941 to Jan. 1946, one year in Egypt. He is now (1952) in the Buffalo Savings Bank.

He married, Jan. 28, 1944, Sheila Labhar in New York, N. Y. They live in East Aurora, a suburb of Buffalo.

Child, born while his father was in Egypt.

Peter Lawrence, b. Aug. 26, 1945, in New York City.

146

Martha Jane, daughter of Leo B. and Florence (Blystone) Smith was born May 4, 1919 in Elmira, N. Y. She graduated from Elmira High School 1936, and Elmira College, 1941. She married, Nov. 23, 1941, Charles Henry Ballard in Elmira. He is in the construction business and they move frequently. At present, (1952) are living at Bena, Va. in a 41 foot trailer. The construction work is across the river near Yorktown.

Children

Carl Edward, b. Jan. 31, 1947, in Elmira, N. Y.
Walter Lee, b. April 12, 1950, in Elmira, N. Y.

147

Philip Blystone Smith, was born May 12, 1921, in Elmira, N. Y. the son of Leo B. and Florence (Blystone) Smith. Elmira High School class of 1938; one year at Bucknell, also course at Simmons School of Embalming. Is associated with his father in Smith and Fudge Funeral Directors.

He married, 1944, Resta Hardy, a young widow with a daughter by the former marriage.

Children

Philip Blystone Smith Jr, born Jan. 28, 1947 in Elmira.
Joan Hardy.

Branch of Spencer

12

Spencer Noble Wilcox, son of George and Sarah (Spencer) Wilcox was born August 8, 1860 in Rockdale Tp., Crawford Co., Pa. He married, July 4, 1879, in Blooming Valley, Pa. Ida Permelia Hoig, born Dec. 20, 1861 in Rockdale, daughter of Samuel and Lucinda Katherine (Blystone) Hoig. Her mother was the daughter of Christian Blystone, son of Abram and Katherine (Kinter) Blystone; Katherine, was daughter of Philip Kinter.

Spencer took his bride home to live with his parents on the homestead where they remained for many years. He sold the place and moved to Millers where he bought two farms; eventually removing to Cambridge Springs near by.

He was a farmer but active in several side lines of business.

Was Justice of the Peace and held many offices in Rockdale and was assistant in the office of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of Crawford Co. in Meadville, for two terms, finally retiring and living at Millers the remainder of his life. He died Jan. 8, 1944; buried in Millers Cemetery. If he had lived four more months, he and Ida would have been married 65 years.

Children, all born in Rockdale.

152. Charles Harry, b. May 24, 1880, d. May 20, 1897.
153. Maud Lucinda, b. Jan. 21, 1882, d. Oct. 6, 1892.
154. Jeannette, Florence, b. Jan. 3, 1884, m. (1) Ernest Hood, (2) Chas. Beatty.
155. Grace Ethel, b. Jan. 20, 1886, m. J. Frank Sayre.
156. Walter William, b. Aug. 18, 1888, m. Dorothy Black.
157. Neill Donald, b. Mar. 27, 1891, m. Mildred Ferris.
158. Mary Katherine, b. June 11, 1894, m. Rev. Herbert Weiskotten DD
159. Max Gordon, b. Sept. 5, 1898, m. (1) Irene Stressing, (2) Nora Douglass.
160. Glenn Noble, b. Apr. 19, 1901, m. Anna Rickli.

Third Generation and Children

154

Jeannette Florence, daughter of Spencer N. and Ida (Hoig) Wilcox was born Jan. 3, 1884. Was graduated from Edinboro' Teacher's College 1905. Was a teacher four years; married, June, 1908, Ernest L. Hood who was born Sept. 2, 1884, died Dec. 25, 1918. They had three children and Jeannette Hood again taught from 1919 to 1923 when she was elected to office of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of Crawford Co., from 1924 to 1932. She remarried to Charles D. Beatty, a farmer, in Dec. 1932. They are living (1952) in Meadville and Jeannette is Crawford County Auditor as well as housewife. She has been a life time member of the M.E. church in Teepleville, Cambridge Springs and the Stone church of Meadville. (First M.E.)

Children, all by first husband, Ernest Hood.

161. John Spencer Hood, b. Sept. 23, 1911, d. May 19, 1919.
162. Frances Virginia, b. Apr. 23, 1913, m. Rev. Edwin Emmel.
163. Linford Wilcox, b. Jan. 10, 1917, d. Sept. 1931.

Ernest Hood was son of John and Ann (Collins) Hood.

155

Grace Ethel, daughter of Spencer and Ida (Hoig) Wilcox was born Jan. 20, 1886 in Rockdale Tp. Crawford Co., Pa. She was interested in music as a child and was church organist at twelve years of age. She studied music at Edinboro Teacher's College and taught piano until her marriage on August 14, 1912, in Millers to James Frank Sayre, born Feb. 27, 1888, son of Morrison and Eliza (Hamilton) Sayre in New Richmond, Pa.

He graduated from Allegheny College; taught in Princeton, N. J. High School, going from there to New York City High Schools where he taught until he retired.

They lived at Princeton, Montclair, N. J. and New York City. Grace died Nov. 3, 1945. Buried, Millers.

Children

164. James Wilcox, b. Aug. 3, 1915, m. Elaine Finke.
165. Bernard Streeper, b. June 9, 1917, m. Olive Bohns.
166. Ida Jane, b. Nov. 15, 1919, m. Frank Mallalieu, (2) John Eddy.
167. Martha Ann, d.y.

156

Walter William, son of Spencer and Ida (Hoig) Wilcox was born August 18, 1888 at the family home in Rockdale.

He married Dorothy Black in the spring of 1917. They lived for a time in Pennsylvania, eventually moving to California; were in Los Angeles for several years removing to Independence several years, then back to Los Angeles. They now (1952) live in Compton and have a Trailer Court and are engaged in religious work.

No children.

157

Neill Donald, son of Spencer and Ida (Hoig) Wilcox was born March 27, 1891 at their home in Rockdale. He married Dec. 20, 1917, Mildred, daughter of Mark and Linnie (Root) Ferris. He died Feb. 14, 1921, in Jersey City, N. J., buried in Millers Cemetery.

Children:

168. Ned Ferris, b. Jan. 16, 1919, m. Sara Charlsworth.
169. Betty Lou, b. Aug. 3, 1920, m. Paul Young.

158

Mary Katherine, daughter of Spencer and Ida (Hoig) Wilcox was born June 11, 1894. She married, Feb. 11, 1920, The Reverend Herbert Thebrith Weiskotten Ph. D., born June 4, 1894 in Jamestown, N. Y., the son of Samuel Weiskotten D.D. and Emily Thebrith Weiskotten. The son succeeded his father to the pastorate of The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mary was an ideal minister's wife and mother of three boys. She died Jan. 20, 1941 in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children:

170. Richard Herbert, b. May 11, 1922, m. June Scrage.
171. Theodore David, b. Jan. 6, 1926, m. Lillian C. Hoyer.
172. Edward Frank, b. Feb. 8, 1932, Engaged to Joan Bauman. 1952

159

Max Gordon, son of Spencer and Ida (Hoig) Wilcox was born Sept. 6, 1898 in Rockdale: was married August 26, 1919 to Irene Stressing. (2) Nora Douglass.

Children by first wife.

173. Max Gordon, Jr.
174. Ilene, died in childhood.

160

Glenn Noble, son of Spencer Noble and Ida (Hoig) Wilcox was born April 19, 1901 in Rockdale.

He married, in Montclair, N. J. Anna, daughter of John and Katherine (Schultzel) Rickli, born August 13, 1906, Bardonia, Rockland Co., N. Y. on April 26, 1924, where they are living, (1952) near Nanuet, N. Y.

Children:

175. Alma May, b. June 3, 1925, m. Henry Doscher; (2) Chas. Umland.
176. Glenn Noble Jr., b. Aug. 4, 1927, m. Mary Hayes.
177. Herbert Spencer, b. June 4, 1929, m. Irene Donlan.
178. John Philip, b. Nov. 29, 1930.

Fourth Generation and Children

162

Frances Virginia Hood, daughter of Ernest and Jeannette (Wilcox) Hood was born April 23, 1913 in West Virginia where her parents were living temporarily. She graduated from Meadville High School in 1931; Allegheny College and University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing in Philadelphia, 1939. Executive worker for American Red Cross 1942 - 1948 in various states. Director of Nurses and School of Nursing, Meadville City Hospital June 1948 to November 1950. Married Edwin D. Emmel Dec: 16, 1950. Dir of nurses St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., June, 1951 to April, 1952. Member of First M.E. church in Meadville until marriage.

Her husband, Edwin D. Emmel, son John Emmel, born in Crawford Co., June 27, 1913. Graduate of Meadville High School 1930 — University of Pittsburgh 1941 — Xenia Theological School, Pittsburgh, May, 1952. Was accountant and bookkeeper 1931 to 1942. Military service 1942 to 1945. At present is Pastor of United Presbyterian Church, Wurtemburg, Pa.

Edwin Emmel's mother was Ada E. Peterman; she was born in Crawford Co., Pa. and his father John Emmel was born in Pittsburgh, Pa.

164

James Wilcox Sayre, son of J. Frank and Grace (Wilcox) Sayre was born August 3, 1915 in Cambridge Springs, Pa. Graduate, Montclair, N. J. High School, 1933;

A.B. Princeton University, 1937.

A.M. Montclair State Teacher's College, 1940.

Was teacher in Culver Military Academy.

In U. S. Navy, Electronic Technician Mate 2nd Class 1944 - 1946. Now with Central Intelligence Agency (1953), in Washington, D. C.

He married, Sept. 12, 1940, Elaine Finke.

Children:

Kathleen Powell, b. July 11, 1941, New York City.
Elizabeth Jane, b. August 11, 1942, New York City.
Pamela Grace, b. Jan. 13, 1949, Culver, Ind.
James Logan, b. August 19, 1950.

165

Bernard Streeper Sayre, son of J. Frank and Grace (Wilcox) Sayre was born June 9, 1917 in Trenton, N. J.

Graduate Montclair, N. J. High School 1935.

A. B. Princeton University, 1939.

Comm. U. S. Air Force, August, 1941, Second Lt.

Now, (1953) a Captain with P.A.W.A. - stationed in London.

He married, August 7, 1941, Olive Bunton Boehne.

Children:

Constance Bunton, b. April 3, 1945.
David Hamilton, b. June 20, 1947.
Christine Wilcox, b. Sept. 18, 1950.

166

Ida Jane, daughter of J. Frank and Grace (Wilcox) Sayre was born Nov. 15, 1919 in Trenton, N. J.

She graduated Montclair, N. J. High School 1937, studied at Maryland College for Women 1937 - 1939.

She married twice. First to Frank Mallalieu, Jr. June 29, 1939.

Children:

Robert Poole, b. Jan. 9, 1942.
Patricia Ann, b. June 3, 1943.

She married, second husband John Allen Eddy August, 1947.

Child:

Carol Allen, b. May 6, 1950.

168

Ned Ferris Wilcox, son of Neill and Mildred (Ferris) Wilcox was born Jan. 16, 1919 at Millers, Pa. He was in the Military Service in the second World War going into service Dec. 28, 1943, Pvt., Surgical Technician in South Pacific Area. Discharged Jan. 3, 1946.

Is now Tool and Die Maker in Plastics in Erie, Pa. He married Sara Charlsworth July 4, 1936. They live in Millers, Pa.

Children:

Ronald Lee, b. May 21, 1937.
Rita Elaine, b. Jan. 21, 1939.
James, b. June 6, 1941.

169

Betty Lou, daughter of Neill and Mildred (Ferris) Wilcox was born August 3, 1920 in Meadville, Pa.

She married Paul Young of Meadville.

Children:

Phyllis, b. Nov. 8, 1939, Meadville, Pa.

Daniel Xavier, b. 1941, Meadville, Pa.

Bonnie Sue, b. 1943, Meadville, Pa.

Scotty, b. 1945,

Jack, b. 1947, Meadville, Pa.

170

Richard Herbert Weiskotten, son of The Reverend Herbert Thebrith and Mary (Wilcox) Weiskotten was born May 11, 1922 in Staten Island, N. Y.

Wagner College BA 1942.
Mt. Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary BD 1945.

Pastor — Trinity Luthern Church, Brewster, N. Y. 1945-47.

Pastor — Epiphany Lutheran Church, Laurelton, N. Y. 1947 - He married June Elizabeth Scrage of Haddowfield, N. J. on June 30, 1945.

Children:

Elizabeth Ann

David Richard

171

Theodore David, son of The Reverend Herbert Thebrith and Mary (Wilcox) Weiskotten was born Jan. 6, 1926 in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wagner College, BA 1951.

Mt. Airy Lutheran Theological Seminary BD 1952

Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church, Poestenkill, N. Y. 1952 — He married Lillian Catherine Hoyer of Laurelton, N. Y. May 24, 1952.

172

Edward Frank, son of The Reverend Herbert Thebrith and Mary (Wilcox) Weiskotten was born Feb. 8, 1932 in Brooklyn, N. Y. Engaged to Gloria Joan Bauman of Bayside, N. Y.

Fourth Generation and Children

175

Alma May, daughter of Glenn N. and Anna (Rickli) Wilcox was born June 3, 1925 in Jersey City, N.J.

She married, Sept. 17, 1944, Henry Doscher who died Nov. 17, 1949. She remarried to Charles B. Umland, Feb. 17, 1951. She attended High School at Pearl River, N.Y.

Child by first husband.

Bonnie Doscher, b. Feb. 6, 1946.

176

Glen Noble Wilcox Jr., son of Glenn Noble and Anna (Rickli) Wilcox. Pearl River, N.Y. High School; Training as a Machinist. Was in the Navy from Jan. 1945 to Aug. 1946 and back in Jan. 1951 to May 1952 as Dental technician.

He was born Auguse 4, 1927 in Jersey City, N.J. and on August 1, 1952 he married Mary Hayes.

177

Herbert Spencer Wilcox, son of Glenn N. and Anna (Rickli) Wilcox was born June 4, 1929 in Cambridge Springs, Pa. Pearl River High School graduate. Is a shipping clerk for American Cyanide Company.

He married, April 4, 1949, Irene Donlan.

Children

Linda Jean, born Feb. 16, 1951.
Donald James, born July 30, 1952.

178

John Philip Wilcox, son of Glenn N. and Anna (Rickli) Wilcox was born Nov. 29, 1930 in Cambridge Springs, Pa. Attended Pearl River High School. He is the owner of a trucking business. Entered the Army Feb. 8, 1952, leaving for Korea Nov. 20, 1952.

Conclusion

As I come to the end of this project I have a feeling of deep dissatisfaction along with a feeling of gratitude for the little that I have been able to accomplish.

Dissatisfaction that the work is so incomplete; that I have failed in so many instances; in the quality of the whole. It is disheartening to think that I have put much more work on the failures than on the puzzles that I have been able to solve; for genealogical research is a never ending gigantic puzzle.

I have been completely baffled in trying to connect some of our families with the immigrant ancestors and have used what I have, only in the hope that it may help in future research. There may be and probably are, many mistakes. Additions and corrections could be interleaved and a supplement might be issued if enough material should be offered to warrant it. I shall continue to try to solve the unsolved puzzles so any information and errata will be welcomed. The address is 3813 Olive St., Huntington Park, California.

I would like to thank, individually, everyone who has helped in this work but as that is impossible may I thank you every one collectively; for I do thank you.

May future generations live up to the examples set by the Puritan ancestors who helped in the founding of these our United States. I.W.L.

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